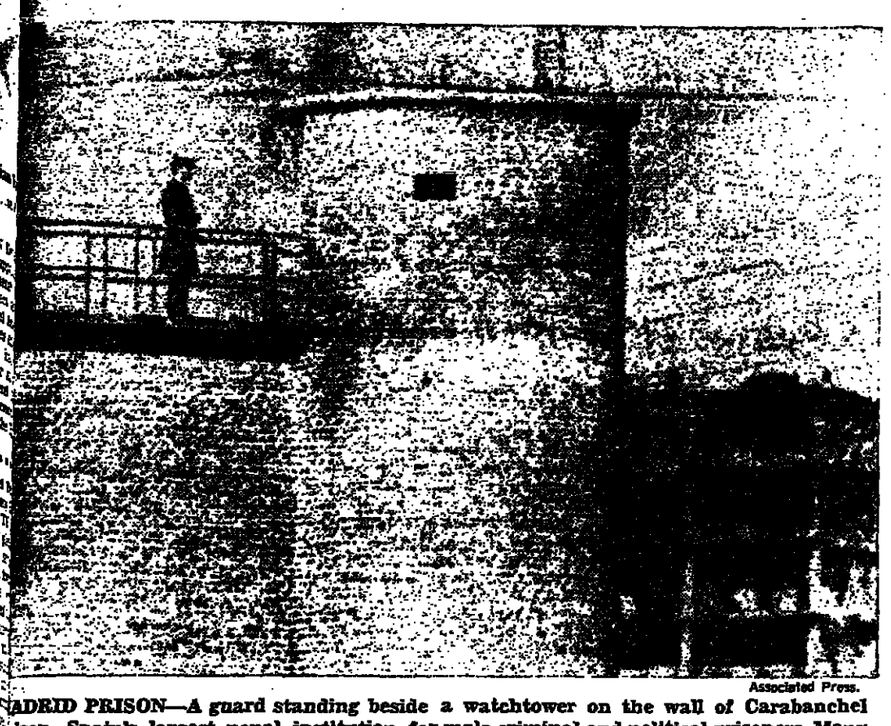
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ... erast. Temp. 8-5 (46-41). Tomorrow 10-6 (50-... Yesterday's temp. 9-4 (48-39). LONDON: ...dy with rain. Temp. 9-4 (48-39). Tomorrow ... and cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 10-5 (50-41). ...ANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 7-2 ...45). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 10-3 (50-37). ...erday's temp. 7 — —1 (45-30). ...ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COSMOS PAGE.

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Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
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Finland	3.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs 6	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£2
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 2.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

28,877 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1975 Established 1887



Associated Press.

MADRID PRISON—A guard standing beside a watchtower on the wall of Carabanchel prison, Spain's largest penal institution for male criminal and political prisoners. Many of its inmates will be affected by the general pardon announced on Tuesday night.

Spanish Left Denounces Clemency Under Juan Carlos as Insufficient

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Nov. 26 (NYT).—A decree granting clemency to criminal and political prisoners was universally condemned by the Spanish left today as insufficient.

In the view of the political opposition, King Juan Carlos I has failed his first tests for liberalism. The decree, issued last night, was estimated to affect only a small percentage of persons serving prison sentences or awaiting trial for politically motivated offenses and to fall short of the sweeping amnesty for prisoners and exiles that had been demanded.

Another test consisted of an effort today by the leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers party, Felipe Gonzalez, to hold an open news conference with members of the Foreign Press Association. It was prohibited by the government with a threat of mass arrests and the International Press Club, the proposed site, was ordered locked until next Monday.

It was announced abruptly that the building staff was needed elsewhere. Apparently, officials sought to avoid the embarrassment of having to arrest newsmen.

"Nothing has changed in Spain," Carlos Zayas, a Socialist spokesman, said to newsmen in front of the building. Later, when they had gathered in a nearby bar to await a written statement from Mr. Gonzalez, plainclothes policemen entered, examined each person's papers and warned against any effort to hold a news conference.

No 'Optimism'

"The banning of the news conference implies a political act whose importance cannot be exaggerated," the Socialist statement said. "Freedom of expression is a sign of the existence of democracy. To silence those who hold a contrary opinion is a sign of dictatorship. There is not a single factor that encourages optimism."

The Socialists and other groups referred to the decree of pardon as an example of how little things had changed in their view. The decree excludes from its clemency all persons convicted or accused of crimes of terrorism, terrorist propaganda or membership in groups—such as communist or separatist organizations—condemned by anti-terrorist legislation.

The clemency is graduated for prisoners decreed to be eligible. Those with less than three years to serve are to be freed immediately. Time pared from others' sentences becomes proportionately smaller as the term remaining to be served becomes longer. Thus a person who has to serve from three to six years would have half the time shaved from his term while those serving from 20 to 30 years would have only a sixth removed. None of the time would be removed for those who have had their sentences commuted from the death penalty.

The pardon provides that the death penalty cannot be imposed for crimes committed before last Saturday, when Juan Carlos became King.

The Commission on Peace and Justice, one of the Roman Catholic Church's principal lay bodies, which represents a large section of the Christian democratic movement in Spain, called on the King, in a telegram, to accord a wide amnesty for political prisoners and exiles that goes beyond the restrictive pardon already granted."

Both the police and the courts continued to act as they had under the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco, King Juan Carlos I's predecessor. About 30 persons were arrested in La Coruna in Galicia on a charge of illegal association, although such an offense is covered by the King's pardon.

The Public Order Court here in Madrid condemned seven persons for illegal associations last year in the clandestine Workers Commissions, which the court said were branches of the Communist party. Three drew one-year sentences while three others were sentenced to six months and a day. The seventh, tried in absentia, was sentenced to three years.

The Supreme Council of Military Justice increased two Basques' terms after reviewing a military tribunal's sentences of the pair for bank robbery in 1970. One who had been sentenced to six years will now have to serve 23 years while another who had received only a fine will now have to serve six years.

Naturalized U.S. Woman Included

16 Put on Trial in Dusseldorf For Mass Killings in Poland

By Michael Getler

DUSSELDORF, Nov. 26 (WP).—In what could be one of the last mass Nazi war-crime trials, 10 men and six women went on trial here today for alleged complicity in the extermination of at least 250,000 persons at the wartime concentration camp at Majdanek, Poland.

The West German court, in its opening statement, estimated that at least that many people, mostly Jews, were killed at the camp, but said it was no longer possible to say precisely how many were put to death there more than 30 years ago.

The court also acknowledged that Russian and Polish estimates of the death toll at the camp run to more than a million. It was near the city of Lublin, in eastern Poland.

Among the defendants who filed into the courtroom here today was Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan, 56, an Austrian-born woman who migrated to Canada in 1958, married an American and settled down in Queens, New York City, as a U.S. citizen in 1963.

Ten years later, in August, 1973, Mrs. Ryan was extradited by the United States to face war-crime charges in West Germany. She became the first person deported from the United States under such circumstances and in the process set off a controversy among Nazi-hunters, who contend there are at least 50 other alleged war criminals still living in the United States.

The specific indictments against each defendant in this new trial have not yet been made public. But testimony taken in New York courts during Mrs. Ryan's extradition hearings alleges that she selected Jewish women and children for death in the gas chambers, whipped and tortured camp inmates and assisted in the hanging of a 20-year-old Polish girl.

Mrs. Ryan—who today was pale and shielded her face from photographers—has been in jail here awaiting trial since mid-1973. She is the only one of the defendants being kept in custody.

End of Mass Trials Seen

Although gray-haired, she is among the younger defendants, who range in age up to 72. The ages of the defendants and of the hundreds of witnesses lined up to testify about events that took place more than 30 years ago are one reason why a number of ob-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

But Still Hopes for Visa

Sakharov Designates Wife To Accept His Nobel Prize

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (AP).—Andrei Sakharov today asked the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian parliament to deliver his 1975 Nobel Peace Prize to his wife at the annual ceremony in Oslo Dec. 10.

The Soviet nuclear physicist, who is being honored for his fight for civil rights in the Soviet Union, said at a news conference that he had not abandoned hope that the Soviet government would rescind its refusal to let him leave the country. But he said he was naming his wife, Yelena, to stand in for him to give her time to prepare for the trip to Norway.

Mrs. Sakharov is in Italy, recovering from eye surgery performed there last August. Her husband said she may read the lecture which the peace prize winner traditionally gives at the ceremony, but "there might be technical difficulties."

He added that Mrs. Sakharov would return to the Soviet Union shortly after the Oslo ceremony.

["I think there can be no reasons that would raise doubt about my wife's making the journey to Oslo," he said. "She has never in her life had contact with secret work—that pretext was used against me, but it has no bearing in her case," United Press International reported.]

Mr. Sakharov, 54, made public an open letter to the Nobel Committee of the Storting, the Norwegian parliament.

He also announced that he had invited four colleagues in the Soviet civil-rights movement to attend the Oslo ceremony as his guests. Two of them, Andrei Tverdokhlebov and Serg Kovalevin, are in police custody awaiting trial on charges of anti-Soviet activity.

The others are Yuri Orlov and Valentin Turchin. All four and Mr. Sakharov are members of the Soviet branch of Amnesty International, the organization that works to ease the condition of political prisoners everywhere.

Mr. Sakharov, who met with foreign newsmen in his Moscow apartment, would not speculate whether the Soviet government would give the other four men permission to leave the country. But it was assumed that the exit visas would be denied and that Mr. Sakharov was making a symbolic gesture to focus attention on their plight.



Associated Press.

Nobelist Andrei Sakharov at a news conference in his Moscow apartment yesterday.

Only 3 Are Killed

Portuguese Loyalists Crush Leftist Revolt, Seize Officers

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Nov. 26.—Troops loyal to the Portuguese government today crushed a revolt by leftist soldiers. Dissident officers were arrested and a communiqué from the headquarters of President Francisco da Costa Gomes said "the situation is under control."

Paratroops who seized four air bases gave up without a fight, the last group surrendering this afternoon.

The only casualties in the loyalist counteroffensive came when the commandos—the army's toughest unit—crashed into the barracks of the military police regiment that has been actively backing the Communists and the extreme left. The MPs did not take part—as feared—in the paratroop revolt.

Two commandos and one military policeman were killed in a brief gun battle at the barracks. Military sources said several armed civilians were barricaded in the barracks and formed the core of resistance. They were arrested.

The MP unit was immediately put under a new commander. The former unit leader was arrested.

A loyalist tank unit had an easier time facing down the 1st Light Artillery regiment, which had boasted that it would fight to the last man to defend the revolution against "reactionary" attempts to restore military discipline.

The regiment caved in without a fight and turned over its outspoken executive officer, Maj. Dinis de Almeida, in exchange for a promise that the tanks would not attack.

36 Officers Jailed

Maj. Almeida was put on an airplane under guard and flown with 35 other arrested officers to Oporto, where he was locked in Custoias Prison.

The tankers then seized the key Beirolas Arsenal, where tens of thousands of weapons were stored. Maj. Almeida had promised to distribute the arms to civilians in case of a showdown.

In the aftermath, President Francisco da Costa Gomes proclaimed a nine-point program of martial law to back up his imposition of a state of siege for the Lisbon region.

The measures included suspension of habeas corpus, censorship of the press and private mail, a midnight-to-5 a.m. curfew, establishment of military courts to try crimes against public order, revocation of the sanctuary of private homes and prohibition of public meetings without express military permission.

A government official said the state of siege would probably remain in effect for two or three more days to give moderate line officers enough time to "clean up the area."

Northern military headquarters in Oporto said infantry and armored troops were heading for the Lisbon area by air and land. He refused to say how many, but said they would halt at Mafra, about 20 miles north of the capital.

A column of eight armored cars of a loyal regiment drove into Lisbon from the north.

While military support for the extreme left and the Communists appeared to have been neutralized, the position of several prominent leftist generals was threatened.

In the forefront was the mercurial Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who recently said, "No one has the guts to fire me." The darling of the extreme left and a man who has been flirting with the Communists, Gen. Carvalho found himself stripped of his command as Gen. Costa Gomes dissolved the national security command.

There were persistent reports that Gen. Carvalho had been arrested. But a spokesman at the presidential palace said, "Otelo is here. He is not, strictly speaking, under arrest."

The Communists cautiously watched as the rebel positions were taken one by one. They did not, as some moderate officers expected, send armed militias into the battle.

Instead, late today, the party distributed leaflets in the street that stated:

"The forces of the left committed a grave error in overestimating their own strength... Military revolutionaries who resisted purges have lost their positions despite the courageous support of the working masses."

The party indicated it would not try to challenge the martial-law measures decreed by the President. It said party supporters "should be vigilant within the limits of the state of siege."



Associated Press.

Tanks of a loyal cavalry regiment moving toward a rebel unit's barracks on the outskirts of Lisbon yesterday.

MPLA Blunts Foes' Drive, Takes Offensive

Soviet Arms Shift Power Balance in Angola

By Dial Torgerson

AMBRIZ, Angola, Nov. 26.—As the Angolan National Liberation Front's walking wounded from the recent battle at Quifangondo watched in frustration along Ambriz's main street, a 12-ship Soviet bloc convoy sailed southward toward the capital of Luanda.

The ships, loaded with war supplies for the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) forces in Luanda, were grouped closely together, with crewmen posted at rapid-fire cannon and machine-gun stations.

The convoy commanders apparently did not know that none of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) aircraft at Ambriz's dirt airstrip was armed, and thus safe passage to the capital, 70 miles south, was virtually assured.

The FNLA and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which have formally united their military forces, are backed by the United States, Zaire, Zambia, South Africa and China.

[China began withdrawing support for the FNLA yesterday in an apparent feud between Peking and the nationalist group, United Press International reported from Johannesburg.

[The FNLA said in a radio broadcast from its northern Angolan stronghold of Carmona that Chinese military instructors are being withdrawn after they showed a keener interest in imparting ideological rather than military knowledge to the movement's 25,000-man army, UPI reported.

[In New York, meanwhile, the Chinese mission at the United Nations said it was canceling financial aid to the FNLA, UPI said.]

FNLA and UNITA forces control much of the north and south of Angola, while the MPLA holds the capital, central regions, some land in the northeast and the oil-producing enclave of Cabinda.

Tide Is Turned

While the coalition's forces appeared to have had the upper hand on Nov. 11, when the Portuguese gave the African colony its independence, the tide appears to have shifted.

It was Russian 122-mm rockets that won the battle on Nov. 10 at Quifangondo.

"We will have tea in Luanda," the leaders of the FNLA army had promised the morning of the attack. Quifangondo is a village between Ambriz, military headquarters of FNLA, and Luanda. The road runs south through the village, between a swamp and a hill, and 15 miles beyond the hill lies the capital.

The FNLA committed 2,500 men—about half its force in the north—to an attack down the road toward the hill. It used armored cars, jeep-mounted 106-mm recoilless rifles and 120-mm mortars. The attack started at 8 a.m.

The FNLA attack carried across the first of two bridges below the MPLA hill, but was stalled at the second by four

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Ford Announces U.S. Loans Up to $2.3 Billion to Aid N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—President Ford, declaring that New York City and State have made the "tough decisions" to help themselves, said tonight that he would ask Congress for short-term loans of up to $2.3 billion for each of the next three years to help the fiscally troubled city.

In a statement prepared for the start of a nationally broadcast and televised news conference, Mr. Ford said he would place stringent conditions on the loans to New York City.

"All federal loans would be repaid in full at the end of each year," the President said. "There will be no cost to the rest of the taxpayers of the United States."

He said that when Congress returned from its Thanksgiving vacation next week, he would ask it to provide a temporary line of credit to the state of New York to enable it to supply seasonal financing of essential services for the city.

"Funds would be loaned to the state on a seasonal basis, normally from July through March, to be repaid with interest in April, May and June, when the bulk of its revenues come in."

Limit on Loans

Mr. Ford did not mention an actual figure in his statement, but a background paper issued to reporters said the proposal, known as the New York City Seasonal Financing Act of 1975, would provide federal short-term loans to the city or any agency authorized by the state to act for the city in an "aggregate outstanding amount not to exceed $2.3 billion.

William Seidman, assistant to the President for economic affairs, told reporters the loans would be authorized for each of the next three fiscal years, with the money coming from the Treasury Department. He said the authority of the Treasury secretary to make new loans would end June 30, 1978.

He said that New York City had sufficient funds through Dec. 11 and that if Congress approved the act, that would be the date of the first payment, which he estimated would be $141 million.

Mr. Ford made the decision to help New York City earlier today after the city and state, along with union and business leaders, pieced together an intricate financial plan to keep New York going. The plan was seen as necessary to persuade the White House to deliver federal aid.

Mr. Ford had repeatedly refused over the last several weeks to promise any federal financial aid to the city until the city and

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 7)

U.S. Offers $27 Million To UN Refugee Unit

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 26 (UPI).—The United States today pledged $26.7 million for 1976 to the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Middle East.

The pledge, made by Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan, requires U.S. congressional approval before the money can be delivered. It compared with an initial U.S. contribution of $23.2 million to UNRWA for the current year. With the agency in financial trouble, the United States made an additional contribution, making its UNRWA donation for the year $39.2 million.

Britain pledged $6 million to UNRWA for 1976, compared with a contribution slightly less than $5 million for the current year.

Iceland Bars Airspace, Ports To British in Cod War Move

REYKJAVIK, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Iceland today reacted to the deployment of British warships off its coast by closing its airspace and airports to planes of the British Air Force.

The countermeasures, in an escalating dispute following Iceland's unilateral declaration of a 200-mile fishing zone, also included the closing of Icelandic ports to support ships of Britain's trawler fleets unless they are in distress.

Iceland's Coast Guard said today that it believed the arrival of the frigate Leopard yesterday—to be followed by two more British frigates Saturday—has instilled new confidence in the British fishing fleet.

The Coast Guard said that the trawlers, forsaking the protection of numbers, had now spread thinly over 400 miles along the northern and eastern coasts.

In a newspaper interview published today, Premier Geir Hallgrimsson held out the possibility that Iceland might recall its ambassador in London or break off diplomatic relations with Britain.

Boycott of NATO Session

In another interview, Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson suggested that he might boycott next month's meeting in Brussels of foreign ministers of NATO nations.

Britain and Iceland are allies in NATO.

The ban on British planes overflying Iceland or landing on the island, announced by Communications Minister Halldorr Sigurdsson, appeared directed against flights by British Nimrod reconnaissance planes.

Mr. Sigurdsson said that, while ports and their services would be off limits to British trawler-support vessels, exceptions would be made in cases of distress.

Meanwhile, in Norway, a minister held up Iceland's unilateral action as a possible example to follow when he outlined to parliament the progress in Norway's plans to create a 200-mile economic zone and fisheries limit.

Iceland's pending agreement with Bonn on West German fishing rights within the 200-mile zone was criticized by the opposition today in Iceland's parliament, the Althing.

Limits on Germans

The agreement would give 40 West German trawlers the right to catch 60,000 tons of fish annually but restricts the take of cod to 5,000 tons. British trawlers have been allowed 130,000 tons of fish annually.

Leaders said the ruling coalition said that they have the votes to win parliamentary approval of the accord with Bonn.

An Icelandic patrol boat, one of three in the country's Coast Guard, cut the fishing wires of a British trawler last night in the seventh such harassing incident in 11 days.

A Coast Guard spokesman said that the wire-cutting would continue despite the presence of the British warships. He called it the most effective way of stopping the boats' fishing.

In London, the British Defense Ministry announced that the frigates Falmouth and Brighton would leave Rosyth in Scotland tomorrow to join the Leopard.

Japan Is Warned By Pravda on Pact With China

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The Communist party newspaper Pravda warned Japan today that the Kremlin would regard conclusion of a Sino-Japanese treaty based on terms proposed by Peking as an act unfriendly to the Soviet Union.

The warning was delivered in an article by Pravda's Tokyo correspondent about a debate in Japan on negotiations with China. Peking has urged that the two countries declare themselves against "hegemony" by third countries.

Any concessions to China on this issue 'or connivance with the Maoists' anti-Soviet strategies could in the final analysis lead to a complication of the international situation in the Far East," Pravda correspondent Igod Latyshev wrote.

German Border Death Toll 175

BONN, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—A total of 175 persons have been killed while attempting to flee East Germany to West Germany or West Berlin, a government spokesman said here today.

Answering a parliamentary question, the spokesman for the Ministry of Inner-German Relations said that since the Communists built the Berlin wall in August, 1961, 70 persons had been killed trying to reach the western part of the city.

Of these, 50 were shot by East German soldiers. The rest drowned or died after leaping from houses, the spokesman said. There have been 96 victims along the East-West German border since August, 1961, he said. Nine were killed at the border before the wall.

Chinese Satellite Up

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP).—China said it successfully launched an earth satellite today, the official Hsinhua news agency reported.

Even the Changing of the Guard Feels the Pinch in British Crisis

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—The changing of the guard ceremony at Buckingham Palace, a popular London tourist attraction, has become a victim of Britain's manpower crisis, the House of Commons heard yesterday.

Every weekday when Queen Elizabeth is in residence at the palace, a battalion of footguards, band playing and colors flying, march from their barracks to the palace and carry out the centuries-old ceremony of changing the guard in the forecourt.

Usually, tourists and Londoners throng the sidewalk outside the palace to watch.

But, as Conservative legislator John Hunt complained in the Commons, sometimes the spectators arrive to find no ceremony at all because it has been canceled.

Official Says 'No'

"Can't we make certain this ceremony will be held every day next year?" he asked Robert Brown, under secretary of the army.

"Regrettably, no," replied Mr. Brown. "The level of operational commitments falling on the Guards Division and other troops will not permit the ceremony to take place daily throughout the year."

But Mr. Brown conceded that every effort would be made to change the Buckingham Palace guard daily, when the Queen is in the palace, in the main tourist season from April to September.

"Our difficulties must be more parious than we realized if we cannot muster a handful of men to perform this ceremony," retorted Mr. Hunt.

Soviet-Made Weapons Shift Balance of Power to MPLA

(Continued from Page 1)

MPLA armored cars, and then came under a barrage of 122-mm rockets.

"They were mounted 10 tubes apiece on jeeps," said an officer who was at the scene. "The men who manned them were white. They would pull around the front of the hill and fire and then disappear over the hill again to reload. The FNLA had no defense against them."

Perhaps 1,000 rounds rained down and the FNLA withdrew. It tried again at 3:30 p.m., was hit by a two-hour barrage of 122-mm rockets, and then retreated. Seventeen FNLA soldiers were killed, 660 were wounded and four armored cars were lost.

It was a heavy price to pay in a war that, until recently, had been fought mainly with mortars, rockets, recoilless rifles, and machine guns fired in the enemy's general direction.

"Neither side showed much interest in getting within small-arms range," said a foreign intelligence officer of the clashes before Quifangondo.

"It was fought mostly at long range, with the side which showed the most noisy firepower advancing and the other side withdrawing. On Nov. 10, they actually came to close range."

Last Wednesday, the Russian convoy—the biggest shipment to date to the MPLA—passed Ambriz. On Friday, the MPLA made an amphibious attack on a beach south of Ambriz, and was supported by 122-mm rockets fired from small vessels. The attack carried all the way to Caxito, a key road junction 20 miles from Luanda.

A counterattack by FNLA troops, led by tough former Portuguese Army soldiers, drove the MPLA from Caxito. But it is the MPLA—led by Russian and Cuban advisers—which threatens Ambriz, not the FNLA which threatens Luanda.

© Los Angeles Times.

MPLA Says Foes Retreat

LONDON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Luanda radio said today that the MPLA had caused its opponents to retreat on all fronts.

The radio, monitored here, quoted a communiqué issued yesterday by Comdr. Juju of the MPLA military high command. It said that an army that includes invaders from Zaire continues to be driven back by MPLA troops north of the Dande River, about 40 miles north of Luanda.

South African Poet Sentenced to 9 Years

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—One of South Africa's leading poets, Breyten Breytenbach, was jailed today for nine years for plotting to overthrow the government.

Breytenbach, 36, who writes in Afrikaans and is an opponent of apartheid, had pleaded guilty in the Supreme Court to charges under the terrorism act—for which the minimum sentence is five years. He was arrested in August after entering South Africa on a false passport.

Syria Seeks Solidarity on 'North Front'

Moves to Strengthen Arab Line on Israel

By Eric Pace

DAMASCUS, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Stung by Egypt's signing of the Sinai accord with Israel and skeptical about the prospects for Middle East diplomacy, Syria has been striving to strengthen its hand against Israel by improving relations with Iraq and consolidating ties with other Arab countries.

Syria's courting of its neighbors here in the tier of Arab nations north and east of Israel has been so assiduous in recent weeks that it has spurred reminiscences of the fruitless "greater Syria" proposals of the 1940s envisioning a union of Arabs stretching from Syria and Iraq through what is now Israel and Jordan.

Syria's effort has been given urgency by the feeling that the second-stage Egyptian-Israeli accord in September took Egypt "out of the battle" and left Syria largely isolated in its continuing confrontation with Israel.

"Arab solidarity is the most important weapon in our hands," Syria's deputy foreign minister, Abdel Ghani al-Rafei, told a visitor to the Foreign Ministry here last week.

Not Optimistic

For the present, he said, Syria did not have "an optimistic view" of the chances of diplomacy easing tensions here, on what the Arabs call the "northern front."

Accordingly, Syrian officials have begun a striking turnabout in Syrian policy in recent weeks: a campaign to end the years of feuding between the Ba'ath party regimes in Damascus and Baghdad. Power rivalries over the years between the rival Arab Socialist parties have been compounded by arguments over ideology and by disputes over the waters of the Euphrates River.

"We are trying to take positive steps toward the goal of good relations with Iraq," Adnan Bagajati, the editor of the Syrian Ba'ath party newspaper, Al Ba'ath, said in an interview.

Just how successful Syria's efforts have been is uncertain, given the secrecy shrouding party councils in both countries. But Iraq is understood to have made unadvertised gestures of friendship in response to the overtures.

The most marked gesture on the Syrian side has been the transfer of a substantial number of troops—perhaps two divisions—from near the Iraqi border southward to positions near the Israeli front.

Syria also has opened its airspace to Iraqi aircraft and permitted Iraq's national airline to operate in Damascus. Syria's airline has been allowed to operate in Baghdad.

"What they want is to develop a real northern front," a Western diplomat observed. "Something stretching from the Gulf of Aqaba to the Mediterranean, including Iraq, Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organization and eventually even Lebanon, within the limits of each country's capacity and with Damascus as the coordinating hub. They feel this would go far toward re-establishing the equilibrium of power that was disturbed by the Sinai agreement."

Waldheim Sees Hope in Talks On Golan Heights

DAMASCUS, Nov. 26 (WP).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim flew back here tonight and expressed optimism that he could persuade Syria to renew the UN observer's mandate on the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, which expires in four days.

Returning from visits to Israel, Egypt and Lebanon after a two-day absence, he said he was "hopeful" that final talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad "will help us find a satisfactory solution" when the Security Council meets in New York Friday to discuss the mandate.

Israeli sources said Israel had rejected Syrian demands to scale down the UN's 1,220-man Canadian, Austrian, Iranian and Polish contingent.

The bone of contention, according to some Syrian sources, was Mr. Assad's insistence that any renewal be linked to a mention of Palestinian rights and active participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in any future peace talks.

Israel and the United States refuse to recognize the PLO and theoretically Israel could count on a U.S. Security Council veto under terms of the Egyptian-Israel disengagement accord on the Sinai.

U.K. Paid £251,699 To Bomb Victims

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Britain has paid out £251,699 ($514,000) in compensation to the victims of IRA bomb attacks and their dependents, it was announced today.

More than 50 persons have been killed and nearly 1,000 injured in the bombings.

The most paid for a single incident was £59,123 after the attack in Birmingham in November, 1973. Twenty-one persons died and 184 were injured.



United Press International.

Defendant Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan in court yesterday.

16 Put on Trial in Dusseldorf For Mass Killings in Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

servers here feel the era of mass trials may be coming to an end.

It is becoming increasingly difficult, lawyers say, for cases to be tried and proven under such circumstances.

Many war criminals have been brought to trial in West Germany, and almost 100 officials still man the central war crimes investigative center in Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart. Critics, however, have maintained that the West Germans are losing their enthusiasm for the hunt and trying too hard to put the past behind them. The Germans themselves resent and reject this criticism, saying that it takes years to build a solid case and that there are a diminishing number of trustworthy witnesses so many years after the fact.

1,300 Accused

Rudolf Gehrling, a representative of the Cologne branch of the war-crime investigative office at Ludwigsburg, said that initially there were 1,300 names of people who could be accused of crimes at the camp, that more than 1,000 of them had already been jailed in Poland, Russia or the United States or had died. Of the rest, concrete evidence was built up in 45 cases, leading to the indictment of the 16 who went on trial today.

This is the first trial of Majdanek defendants in West Germany. The camp was one of a string of such places where an estimated 6 million European Jews were killed during the war. It is the last major camp to be probed by a trial, another reason for views here that the days of mass trials are nearing an end.

Though Mrs. Ryan appeared to attract the most attention on the opening day of the trial, the chief person among the accused is the former commandant of the camp, ex-SS captain Herman Hackman, 62, now the agent of a furniture company.

His former deputy, Arnold Strippel, is also among the accused, along with the former doctor, medical officer, guards and inspectors.

The trial is expected to take almost two years. Aside from some 300 prosecution witnesses, the panel of five judges must consider some 20,000 pages of testimony, documents and research gathered in 20 volumes of prosecution material.

Israel Mounts Big Oil Search To Replace Sinai Pact Losses

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Nov. 26 (NYT).—From Mount Carmel near Haifa to the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula, Israel is searching intensely for oil to replace the supplies it is relinquishing under the new Sinai pact with Egypt and to provide for its future needs.

Galvanized into action by the impending loss of the captured Egyptian oil field at Abu Rudeis, which has provided 55 per cent of Israel's annual requirements during the last eight years, the government here recently approved a five-year, $300-million exploration project to determine whether Israel has any oil resources of its own. The Abu Rudeis wells are scheduled to be returned to Egypt on Sunday.

Test drilling is already under way in five key locations and advanced seismic studies are now being completed.

Geologists who recently completed the most exhaustive survey ever attempted of Israel's subsurface profile think there are "good prospects" of finding oil and natural gas in significant quantities. The most promising areas are the most sensitive—the southern Sinai and the offshore areas along the northern Sinai coastline, just east of the new expanded buffer zone.

Political Implications

The political implications of the new Israeli exploration effort are obvious. If oil is found in any quantity, it will greatly increase the economic value of the Sinai areas still in Israeli hands.

It will be no less significant politically if oil is discovered inside Israel's pre-1967 borders. With its own supplies of petroleum, Israel would be far less vulnerable to the threat of Arab embargo or blockade. It also would be able to reduce its dependency on the United States, which agreed as part of the second-stage Sinai pact, signed in September, to assist Israel in securing its annual oil requirements in the face of an emergency. The Ford administration is also seeking about $350 million from Congress, as part of the current aid package, to offset Israel's loss of the Abu Rudeis oil.

A domestic source of oil also would greatly relieve Israel's large and growing balance-of-payments deficit, which is caused partly by an annual bill of more than $500 million for imported oil.

For all these reasons—plus the promising new geological data—the government decided to plunge ahead with the most ambitious oil exploration effort ever attempted here.

Stakes Are Higher

"We've searched for oil in the past," a government official said, "but frankly, they were half-hearted, half-complete efforts. The stakes were not that high before 1973. Now it's an economic imperative for us, particularly with the loss of Abu Rudeis."

Leaders Meet As Fighting in Beirut Abates

Minister Proposes Program of Reforms

BEIRUT, Nov. 26 (UPI).—As Lebanon's Cabinet met to seek a solution to the current crisis, fighting in city and suburban areas abated today to a series of sniper duels which caused nine known deaths and wounded 15 persons. Casualty totals in the seven-month-old conflict rose to about 4,620 dead and 9,000 wounded.

President Suleiman Franjieh met with Premier Rashid Karami and his six-man Cabinet. Mr. Karami said later: "Talks were confined to an objective assessment of the political situation. Frank and objective discussions were held on this subject."

President Franjieh opened the Cabinet session by rejecting criticism that he has been publicly siding with the rightist Christians against the leftist Moslems and has been making no attempt to restore peace.

'Only Lead to Harm'

"I will not reply to the campaigns launched against the President," he said. "I declare that such campaigns can only lead to harm."

Mr. Franjieh emphasized the Christian position that security must be restored before demands by leftist groups for political reform can be considered.

Oil and Industry Minister Ghassan Tueni submitted a complex plan to bring the country back to normal in three weeks.

The plan calls for all factions to agree on a cease-fire and for the Cabinet to be enlarged "to include representatives of the warring factions." It also suggests a timetable for political and constitutional reforms, new laws governing military conscription, a reshuffling of top posts in the civil service "on the basis of efficiency and not religion" and reconstructing the country's economy.

After the failure of the 13th cease-fire in 10 weeks, banks and business houses remained closed today, as they have been all week, and the capital's commercial sector was deserted.

Putrescent Garbage

Uncollected garbage lay in rotting mounds and few stores were open in the Hamra district—usually a crowded shopping center.

Lebanon's outgunned security forces restricted their activity to manning border areas of the rapidly shrinking "safe" sector around Ras Beirut.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim passed through Beirut for talks with President Franjieh and Premier Karami en route to Damascus from Cairo.

"We made a *tour d'horizon* about the general Middle East situation," Mr. Waldheim reported after the talks here. He said both Mr. Franjieh and Mr. Karami "briefed me on the Lebanon situation and I expressed our concern in the United Nations for Lebanon's preserving its unity and solving its crisis."

Visiting French envoy Maurice Couve de Murville had conferred earlier with Mr. Franjieh and said his mediation mission had now reached the stage where "I will try to achieve results." He is expected to begin proposing some ideas for solving the crisis, but may first return to Paris for consultations.

Son of Souvanna Flees Laos To Escape Red Indoctrination

NONG KHAI, Thailand, Nov. 26 (UPI).—The son of Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma swam the rain-swollen Mekong River to Thailand today to escape deportation to the Communist Pathet Lao capital of Vieng Say for re-indoctrination.

Border guards captured Prince Panya Souvanna Phouma about an hour before dawn at the border town of Tha Bo shortly after the prince emerged from the river.

Police in this border city said he identified himself and asked for asylum.

He told police he had left Laos because the Pathet Lao were about to send him to the Communist headquarters near the North Vietnamese border, said because of the "increasingly insecure situation in Laos."

Few Return

Several thousand rightist military officers, civil servants and other supporters of Premier Souvanna have been sent to Vieng Say to undergo reindoctrination since July. Sources in Vientiane said few, if any, have returned.

According to police, Prince Panya, formerly the head of Laos's government-operated airline, said he swam the river in about an hour, supported by a large piece of plastic foam inserted in a bag wrapped around his body.

The Thailand-Laos border has been closed since last week, when a Thai river patrol boat ran aground on an island near Tha Bo following a gun battle with Pathet Lao troops on the Laotian shore.

Neutralist Prince Souvanna headed the coalition government that was set up under the 1973 Laos peace agreement.

Although he remains Premier in name, sources in the Laotian capital of Vientiane said he has little to do with the running of the government. He now spends most of his time at his residence in the royal capital of Luang Prabang.

Vietnamese Homes Guarded

BANGKOK, Nov. 26 (AP).—Police and troops guarded homes of Vietnamese refugees in a northeast province today after six of them were damaged by Thai students who accused the refugees of supporting Laos in the border conflict. Seven students were arrested.

Two persons were slightly injured in the incident 350 miles northeast of here, in Nong Khai Province, where 2,000 North Vietnamese have lived since fleeing their country in the early 1950s. The police said the students broke gates at six homes that displayed portraits of Ho Chi Minh, the late North Vietnamese leader.

Hanoi radio condemned Thailand for allowing what it called terrorist acts. "Obviously, this is a severely provocative act with well-planned preparation of the pro-American forces in Thailand," it said.

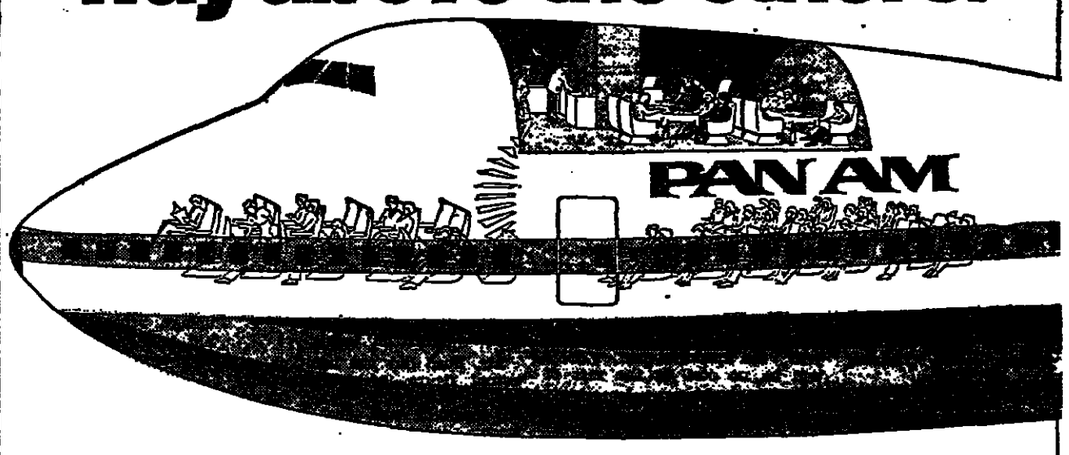
The students accused the refugees of supporting Laos during last week's shooting battle across the Mekong.

Thais Oust Cambodian

BANGKOK, Nov. 26 (AP).—The government has given former Cambodian Premier In Tam seven days to leave Thailand. There were indications he would seek asylum in the United States.

Sources said Mr. In Tam was considered an embarrassment to the Thai government and a potential source of misunderstanding between Thailand and Cambodia, which recently initiated diplomatic relations.

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e May Refuse Some Questions

ixon Said Ready to Testify o Senate Intelligence Panel

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Former President Richard Nixon has agreed to testify in the next 60 days before the ate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities but will reve his right to refuse to wer certain questions, either invoking the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination the principle of executive ilege, according to sources miliar with the investigation. This would be Mr. Nixon's first appearance before a congressional committee since becoming president in 1969. Throughout the Watergate case and since leaving office he has fended off attempts to call him before several House and Senate bodies.

President Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon protects him against criminal prosecution for any actions while president. Mr. Nixon, by his own account, was, while vice-president, the liaison officer between the Eisenhower administration and the CIA during the planning of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. The pardon would not cover that period.

The testimony will be taken in California either late next month or in early January, according to the sources. There will be no broadcast coverage, but it may be open to reporters. If the testimony were to be taken in a closed session, there would be no bars to using it in a public report, according to these sources.



AP.

Sen. Hugh Scott

Covert Operations

The committee wants to ask Mr. Nixon about covert operations while he was in office, including U.S. efforts to unseat President Salvador Allende of Chile.

The entire scope of the committee's planned questioning is not known, but the following areas are expected to be covered.

- Did President Nixon order an assassination or covert operation that led to the death of Mr. Allende in 1973? Did he, through secret channels, promote the coup that replaced the Chilean president that fall?
- What was Mr. Nixon's role in CIA support for Kurdish rebels in Iraq? According to evidence obtained by the House Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger overrode objections of the CIA and ordered the agency to secretly supply Kurdish rebels with Russian-made small arms. The move was at the request of the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, according to reports.
- What was Mr. Nixon's role in ordering his aide Tom Charles Huston to prepare a new plan for internal security in the United States that would include burglaries, mail covers and extended electronic surveillance.

Sources said Mr. Nixon's lawyers stated that their client believes his right to invoke executive privilege continued after he left the presidency. But "this is debatable," a source said.

Nixon's Conditions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the committee's chairman, said today that he doubts it will agree to conditions laid down by Mr. Nixon in his offer to testify.

Sen. Church specifically cited the proposal that Mr. Nixon answer questions only before the "ranking members" of the committee—presumably Sen. Church and vice-chairman John Tower, R-Texas.

Sen. Church also said Mr. Nixon almost certainly would be required to testify under oath, a point not addressed in the proposal which Mr. Nixon's lawyer Herbert Miller submitted in writing to the committee.

cott Reportedly on't Seek Seat n Senate in '76

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Sen. Hugh Scott, the ate Republican leader for the six years, has decided not to k re-election in 1976, according well-placed sources.

Although the Pennsylvania ator refused to comment yesday, friends and others in a sition to know his plans have sclosed that he will publicly nounce his retirement next ek.

The sources say he has all but andoned his long-cherished eam of serving as U.S. ambasdor to China for much the me reasons that prompted his cision against running again—s age (75), political uncertaines, his wife's health and recent legations of scandal.

Sen. Scott's absence in the 1976 lections would set the stage for hat is expected to be a fierce, ntraparty struggle to succeed im as Senate Republican leader. nd would leave only eight Reublican incumbents in the 33 nate races scheduled next year. Sen. Scott's retirement would d a long, successful and often ntroversial political career at began when, as a 40-year-old iladelphia lawyer, he was elect- to the House of Representa-es.

eavy Snow in Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (AP).—Mosw's heaviest snowstorm in ent years left 8 to 11 inches the ground this morning. affic was jammed on many lowed streets.



United Press International.

U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan raising nameplate to make a point of order during UN debate. With him is Pearl Bailey, who made her first speech.

Pearl Bailey Makes UN Debut, Calls Cuba Speech a Sour Note

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 26 (AP).—Singer Pearl Bailey made her debut in the General Assembly with a speech that the Cuban delegate said she should have sung and with an ad-lib encore in which she appealed for "truth, brotherhood and the will of God that everybody here should get together."

Miss Bailey—star of a Broadway revival of "Hello, Dolly!"—last week took an assignment as special adviser to the U.S. delegation here with the intention of taking part in assembly discussions that interest her. The first to interest her was yesterday's annual debate on colonialism.

After a Cuban delegate raised the issue of Puerto Rico's status, saying the island is under U.S. occupation and denied the right of self-determination, Miss Bailey retorted that Puerto Ricans have repeatedly and freely chosen their commonwealth status and that the United Nations has acknowledged it.

Cuba's Ricardo Alarcon accused Miss Bailey of rehashing old U.S. arguments and said it might have been more convincing if "we could have had it sung."

Miss Bailey replied: "I stand here under God's truth, in all honesty seeking nothing but truth, brotherhood and the will of God that everybody here should get together and get these bricks together." There was scattered applause, and some delegates shook Miss Bailey's hand. U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan hugged and kissed her, and praised her speech.

Big Carriers Cheaper to Build Than Small Ones, Navy Finds

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—A secret Navy study has concluded that the medium-sized nuclear-powered aircraft carrier proposed by the Defense Department would be more expensive and less effective than another nuclear-powered supercarrier.

The recently completed staff study, made available by congressional sources, establishes the battlelines for what is expected to be one of the most controversial issues in preparation of next year's defense budget. Upon the outcome of the controversy depends the basic course of the Navy into the 21st century.

Last August, then Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, trying to reverse the postwar trend toward bigger, more expensive carriers, sought to redirect the Navy toward smaller carriers. His order was that the Navy come up with plans for a carrier that would have a standard displacement of about 50,000 tons in contrast to the 82,000-ton displacement of the Nimitz class supercarriers the Navy wanted to build. He also directed that the first "minicarrier," as it came to be known, not cost more than a Nimitz-class carrier and that subsequent ships cost significantly less.

Impossible to Meet

The Navy study concluded that it was impossible to meet the criteria of size and cost laid down by Mr. Schlesinger for a new class of medium carriers and that, in effect, it would be cheaper to continue building supercarriers costing $2 billion a ship.

The study will provide the basis for recommendations that Adm. James Holloway 3d, the chief of naval operations, must submit within the next few weeks to the Defense Department on what kind of carrier should be included in next year's defense budget. The obvious hope of the Navy is that the policy direction laid down by Mr. Schlesinger will be reversed by his successor, Donald Rumsfeld, who was once a naval aviator.

The Navy made a comparative study of four different carriers —a 55,000-ton ship, a 65,000-ton ship, a 73,400-ton ship and a modified version of the Nimitz. All would be nuclear-powered, a concession made by Mr. Schlesinger which contributes significantly to the cost of the ships.

With the exception of the modified version of the Nimitz, all the ships, according to the Navy calculations, turned out to be $400 million to $600 million more expensive than building another Nimitz-class carrier. According to the study, even the follow-up ships would cost about the same as a Nimitz carrier.

The modified Nimitz version would cost about $40 million less than a Nimitz carrier, which is estimated to cost $2.08 billion in 1979 dollars.

In the event that the Defense Department vetoes another Nimitz-class carrier, it was evident from the study that the modified version had become the Navy's fallback position.

There was no detailed discussion in the 60-page study as to why smaller ships should cost more than a Nimitz-class carrier.

Democrat Wins in Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 26 (AP).—Democrat Clifford Allen won an easy victory yesterday over Republican Bob Olsen in a special election to fill a vacant seat in Congress. With 99 per cent of returns in from the 5th District, Mr. Allen had 46,390 votes to 24,278 for Mr. Olsen. The seat had always been held by a Democrat.

In Light of Disclosure of Efforts to Discredit Him

Justice Dept. Is Reviewing FBI Probe of Dr. King's Murder

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (WP).—Attorney General Edward Levi has instructed two top Justice Department officials to review the FBI's investigation of the Rev. Martin Luther King's assassination and consider whether it should be reopened.

A department spokesman said today that Mr. Levi took the step in light of last week's disclosures by the Senate Intelligence Committee of a concerted FBI undercover campaign to discredit Dr. King as a civil-rights leader, which began in the early 1960s and continued even after his death.

Mr. Levi ordered the review Monday in a brief note to assistant attorneys general Stanley Pottinger, head of the department's civil-rights division, and Richard Thornburgh, who heads the criminal division.

The attorney general was quoted as instructing them "to review the file and to recommend to me whether the investigation should be reopened."

Department spokesman Robert Havel said that no deadline was set for the study, but that Mr. Levi ordered it started "at once."

Suggesting that the review was largely a precautionary measure, Mr. Havel emphasized that "it's not a reopening of the investigation." He said Mr. Levi has no reason to think the FBI probe of Dr. King's murder was anything but thorough.

Dr. King was killed on April 4, 1968, at the Lorraine Hotel in Memphis. The FBI investigation, conducted under federal civil-rights statutes, ended with the arrest in London some three months later of James Earl Ray. Ray subsequently pleaded guilty to the murder and is serving a 99-year prison term. He is appealing the conviction in the federal courts, however, with charges that he was browbeaten into pleading guilty and that he was simply a "fall guy."

According to Mr. Havel, a civil-rights division lawyer who was involved in the original FBI investigation has told Mr. Levi it was "incredibly good."

Author Harold Weisberg, who now is serving as an investigator for Ray, has charged, however, that the review was really "the newest of years of efforts by the Department of Justice to continue hiding evidence in the King assassination" by keeping the FBI records under the protective mantle of a continuing inquiry.

Suppressed Information

Denouncing the study as "a belated effort to make it appear that the department will investigate itself independently," Mr. Weisberg said he has been trying for years to get the FBI "to release suppressed information on the King case" and declared that he was planning a freedom-of-information lawsuit for the records of the FBI investigation when Mr. Levi ordered the review.

The Justice Department has also said it is studying the FBI's tactics of harassing Dr. King and other Americans as part of its counterintelligence efforts.

Unless the department decides prosecutions are warranted, FBI Director Clarence Kelley told the Associated Press in an interview that he probably will not punish any of the FBI agents involved.

Mr. Kelley said he is not considering disciplinary action against the agents "in the absence of any direct allegations of involvement in something illegal."

Ford Is Said To Ask Probe Of 4 for Court

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—The Ford administration has asked the FBI to conduct full field investigations on four men as possible successors to the Supreme Court seat vacated by Associate Justice William Douglas two weeks ago, according to sources close to the administration.

The four are Vincent McKusick, a lawyer in Portland, Maine, and three judges on the U.S. Court of Appeals—Arlin Adams of the Third Circuit, which sits in Philadelphia, and John Paul Stevens and Philip Tone of the Seventh Circuit, which sits in Chicago.

The fact that only those four men are being investigated does not necessarily mean that President Ford's list of possible nominees is limited to them.

The President is expected to announce his choice by the end of this week. It is likely that the choice will be one of those now under investigation by the FBI or, possibly, one of a few high-ranking government officials who recently have been investigated by the FBI.

Most Likely to Succeed

Attorney General Edward Levi is considered the most likely of the second group, although he is known to have told friends that he does not expect to be appointed. However, according to a source familiar with the matter, Sen. Roman Hruska of Nebraska, the ranking Republican on the Senate Judiciary Committee, has told Mr. Ford that only Mr. Levi or a senator could be confirmed quickly and easily.

According to various sources, several other persons previously considered as possible choices have been ruled out.

Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., has been all but eliminated, according to an administration source, because he was the floor leader for the opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment.

Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., has been eliminated because Mr. Ford considers him too valuable in the Senate, according to an associate of the President. The Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, is expected to retire and Sen. Griffin is expected to replace him as Republican leader.

Philip Buchen, the President's first law partner and now his counsel at the White House, was said by a source yesterday to no longer be under consideration because of his age. He is 59.

Persons older than 58 have been appointed to the court. Mr. Levi is 64, and Mr. Ford previously indicated he might appoint someone younger. Judge Tone is 52, Judge Stevens is 55 and Mr. McKusick is 54.

Mr. Ford held a dinner at the White House Monday night to honor the judiciary and several of those said to be under consideration for the vacancy attended, including Mr. Levi, Judge Adams and Judge Stevens.

At the dinner—and in judicial circles during the last few days—several other names were mentioned as possibly contenders. Among them are Judges Charles Clark and Paul Roney of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit of New Orleans. Judge Roney was at the dinner; Judge Clark was not.

Judge Cornelia Kennedy of the U.S. District Court in Detroit, who was also at the dinner, was on one of the lists of possible choices that the administration gave to the American Bar Association for preliminary screening.

All 20 on Board Killed in Crash Of Israeli Plane

TEL AVIV, Nov. 26 (UPI).—A military transport plane on a training flight over northern Sinai crashed into a cloud-shrouded mountain peak last night, killing all 20 persons on board, the military command said today.

Half of those killed were infantrymen, all of whom were no higher in rank than sergeant, a military spokesman said. The remainder of those in the plane were crew members, he said.

A navigational error was cited by the spokesman as the probable cause of the crash into the top of 2,900-foot-high Jebel Halal, situated 25 miles south of coastal El Arish.

The aircraft was a U.S.-built C-130 Hercules, used by the Israelis as a cargo or troop transport. Military censorship held up the announcement of the crash for nearly 24 hours.

FAO Admits, Surinam

ROME, Nov. 26 (UPI).—The biennial conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization voted today to admit newly independent Surinam as the organization's 136th member country.

Kentucky Town Asks U.S. Help After Gas Leaks Ignite Sidewalk

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26 (AP).—Officials of the western Kentucky town of Livermore became convinced that they had a serious problem with gas leaks when someone dropped a match and a sidewalk caught fire on Friday.

Leaky lines had been losing half the gas fed into the town of 1,500, Mayor Bob Girvin said yesterday, but it was the sidewalk fire that led to this week's influx of state officials and engineering experts, and to an application for fast federal help.

"It was in front of the post office," Mr. Girvin said. "It ignited up out of the cracks in the sidewalk from a dropped match. The fire extended for 20 or 30 feet." The blaze was quelled and no one was hurt.

"Our gas system has deteriorated over the years to the point where the city is unable to fix it," Mr. Girvin said. "We're talking about miles of gas lines, some made of old steam pipes and old flue pipes, haphazardly put in. Some aren't even recorded, they go back so far."

"They're talking about a whole new system," the mayor said of engineering studies. "They're talking in the neighborhood of half a million dollars."

Livermore doesn't have that kind of money. "We're losing 50 to 60 per cent of our gas," Mr. Girvin said. "There was a massive rise in cost and all of a sudden we found ourselves broke.

"This is heat and cooking to us," he said of the need for repairs. "We need an emergency grant to get it done."

U.S. Trade Surplus in October Hit $1.08 Billion—3d Highest

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (WP).—The nation's balance-of-trade surplus was $1.08 billion last month, the third largest on record, as agricultural exports rose and imports remained virtually unchanged, the Department of Commerce reported today.

The United States is expected to run a peacetime record trade surplus of more than $11 billion this year. Last year this country imported $2.3 billion more than it exported, mainly because the sharply higher cost of oil imports dwarfed gains in exports due to two devaluations of the dollar, in 1971 and 1973.

Part of the huge surplus this year occurred because U.S. products are more competitive in world markets. This is not only because of the devaluations and because inflation was even more severe abroad than here, but also because the recession reduced U.S. demand for imports more severely than it curbed the rest of the world's demand for U.S. products.

Despite a sharp pickup in economic activity in the United States in the third quarter, the nation maintained a sizable balance of trade surplus as imports increased only slightly more than exports.

Many economists predicted that an economic recovery here would boost U.S. import demands and narrow the balance of trade surplus.

A Commerce Department analyst said that falling prices on many products that the United States imports may be masking a sharp increase in foreign buying by U.S. producers and consumers.

In July, August and September, the value of the nation's imports increased only 9 per cent when measured in current dollars. When measured in constant dollars—which removes the effect of prices changes—imports rose 13 per cent.

Exports, on the other hand, rose about the same amount in current and constant dollars—7 per cent in constant dollars and 6.5 per cent in current dollars.

The balance of trade is the biggest component of the overall balance of payments, which measures a country's entire financial relationships with the rest of the world.

In the long run a surplus in the balance of trade generally means that a country is producing goods that are competitive in the world markets. The United States, historically, has been a net exporter of goods and services and has used its earnings to finance other foreign activities such as tourism, maintenance of armed forces abroad and foreign aid.

In 1971 and again in 1972, the nation ran sizable trade deficits, mainly because the dollar was too expensive in terms of other currencies, which made U.S. exports too expensive and imports relatively cheaper. The two devaluations changed that and the nation ran a surplus in 1973, before falling back into deficit last year because of the oil-price jump.

Oil prices still remain a big portion of the U.S. import figures. Last month they fell a bit—from 206.9 million barrels in September to 196.5 million barrels—and the cost of the oil fell from $2.3 billion to $2.2 billion.

The biggest export gainer was corn, which usually happens in October when the new crop is ready for foreign sale. Export of wheat to the Soviet Union continued to rise, but wheat exports declined overall.

In general, a Commerce Department analyst said, exports of manufactured products held up, while exports of other products fell slightly.

On the import side, there was a significant increase in cars, and smaller increases in such products as electrical machinery, nonferrous metals and textiles.

Last month's exports rose 1.3 per cent to a seasonally adjusted $9.288 billion while imports rose 0.3 per cent to $8.212 billion. For the first 10 months of the year, the nation's trade surplus was $9.5 billion compared with a deficit of $1.9 billion through October last year.

France Holds A-Test Under Atoll in Pacific

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI).—France carried out a successful atomic test 2,000 feet underground today at the Pacific Ocean atoll of Fangataufa, the Defense Ministry said.

It was the second blast there since June 5, and the last one. The testing area will be closed and future underground tests will be held at the neighboring atoll of Mururoa, officials said. The two atolls are 800 miles southeast of Tahiti.

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News Analysis

Moscow Seeks Détente on Its Own Terms

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (NYT).—While the Soviet Union has committed itself to such goals of East-West accommodation as reduction of strategic arms and expansion of trade, it has also made it clear that détente will not be permitted to intrude on Moscow's ideological interests.

Put simply, the Kremlin has reserved the right to proselytize its Marxist gospel abroad through such devices as the support of national liberation movements while protecting it at home with a stiff quarantine against Western values.

Several recent activities have made the limits of détente look even starker, even taking into account a noticeable sharpening of the ideological line as the 25th congress of the Soviet Communist party approaches. In Africa, rising Western concern has been sounded over Soviet arms shipments to the Luanda government set up by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

These prompted Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to caution in a speech in Detroit Monday that "the United States cannot remain indifferent" to Soviet intervention in Angola and that its continuation "must inevitably threaten other relationships."

Domestically, the Kremlin has resisted a freer flow of ideas and people as envisioned in the Helsinki declaration signed early last August. This most recently took the form of refusing to let Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, travel to Oslo to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

Yet Moscow, which defines détente literally as "the relaxation of international tension," has never relaxed its ideological aims. When President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France proposed in a visit last month that détente become ideological as well as political, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev told him that "international détente in no way puts an end to the struggle of ideas."

At the same time, the Kremlin has billed its vision of détente as the only rational course the world can follow. At a reception yesterday for the Czechoslovak party chief, Gustav Husak, Mr. Brezhnev said that all his Western critics could offer was a return to the cold war and to an even more risky balancing on the brink of a hot war.

For all its praise for the merits of détente, the Kremlin has been noncommittal about specific applications. Yet, it has been candid about the broader limitations. If détente was oversold, it was more likely at the U.S. end. During his visit last year to Moscow, former President Richard Nixon announced: "After a long period of confrontation, we moved to an area of negotiations; now we are learning cooperation." Such an assertion seemed to gloss over the very different aims of the two societies.

A case for confrontation could be made in Angola, where Moscow has committed itself with an abandon that prompted surprise in diplomatic quarters.

Mr. Kissinger said that it was "difficult to reconcile this with the principles of coexistence that were signed in 1972" and declared that "we will never permit détent to turn into a subterfuge of unilateral advantage."

Nevertheless, Moscow clearly does not consider its support of Luanda inconsistent with its détente obligations. A precedent was set last spring in Indochina, where Communist victories did little more than ripple the waters of détente.

Foreign Policy Priorities

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko discussed foreign policy priorities in the September issue of the ideological journal Kommunist. He enumerated these as, foremost, strengthening of the solidarity of the Socialist bloc, then support of national liberation forces and finally détente with the capitalist countries.

Likewise, the Kremlin has continued to insulate Soviet society from any liberalizing détent fallout, to the point of not telling the Russians that they would be eating bread made from U.S. grain. Mr. Brezhnev justified such an attitude at the European security conference in Helsinki, when he told the other leaders that the conference's major conclusion was that "it is only the people of each given state, and no one else, that has the sovereign right to resolve its internal affairs."

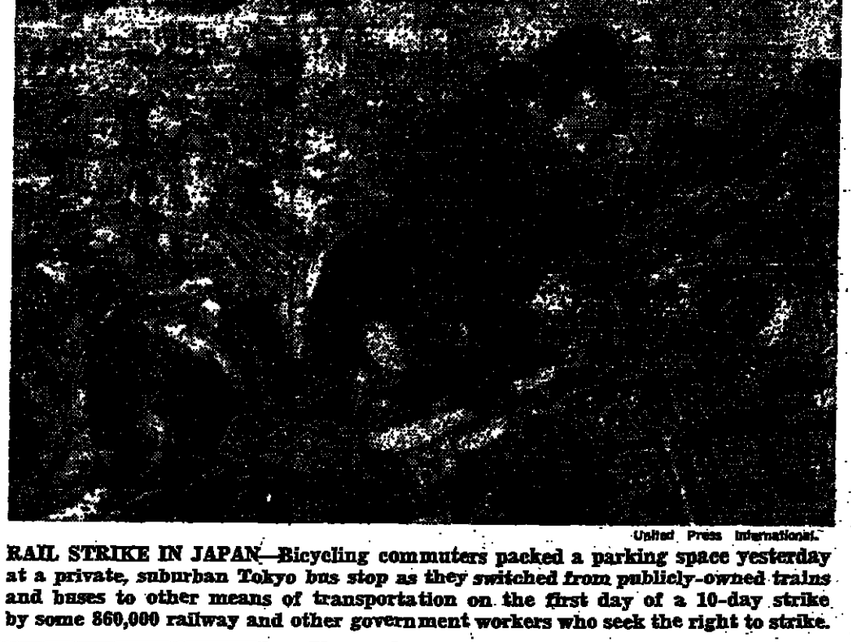
To be sure, the Russians have encountered their own frustrations with détente, particularly in the continuing difficulty of reaching a new strategic weapons agreement with the Americans. In discussing the deadlock with U.S. diplomats, Soviet officials have reportedly expressed patience.

Despite its calls to make détente irreversible, the Soviet Union has continued to perceive a relationship hedged with ideological escape clauses. It may not be what Americans thought they wanted, but for better or worse, it was the kind of détente they were offered.

U.S. Sets Off A-Blast Under Nevada Test Site

YUCCA FLAT, Nev., Nov. 26 (UPI).—A nuclear device with a yield of less than 20 kilotons—one of the smallest in recent months—was detonated today beneath the Nevada Test Site.

The device, code named Leyden, was set off 1,070 feet below the surface, according to a spokesman for the Energy and Research Development Administration. It was the 15th announced test this year and the 361st since the limited test ban treaty of 1963.



United Press International.

RAIL STRIKE IN JAPAN—Bicycling commuters packed a parking space yesterday at a private, suburban Tokyo bus stop as they switched from publicly-owned trains and buses to other means of transportation on the first day of a 10-day strike by some 860,000 railway and other government workers who seek the right to strike.

Sputnik Carries Tests of 4 Nations

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (AP).—The Soviet Union has launched a satellite dubbed Biosputnik into orbit with experiments from four countries, including some sliced carrots and fish eggs from the United States.

The official Tass news agency said that Cosmos-782 was successfully launched yesterday and that all its equipment was functioning normally today. The main purpose of the biological experiments —to which Russia, France and Czechoslovakia also contributed —is to measure the effects of weightlessness and space radiation on organic growth.

A U.S. scientist, Dr. John Tremor of the Ames Research Center in Mountain View, Calif., arrived here last week with the carrots and fish eggs in a refrigerated suitcase. He said that although the items could very well have come from Russia, the experiments were designed by U.S. scientists, and the contributions symbolized the cooperative nature of the project.

Million Francs Stolen

CHALONS-S.-MARNE, France, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Four armed men yesterday held up an armored car transferring cash from a supermarket to a bank here and escaped with 1 million francs (about $227,000).

Latin Americans Urge Russia Join Atom Pact

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 26 (Reuters).—A majority of Latin American and Caribbean nations called on the UN General Assembly to urge the Soviet Union to join a treaty making Latin America a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Introducing the brief 21-nation resolution in the Political Committee Monday, Ambassador Alfonso Garcia Robles of Mexico said Britain, the United States, France and China had already become parties to the protocol, and "it must be emphasized that for more than a year the Soviet Union has found itself absolutely isolated on this issue."

'Liberation' Theme Is Urged On the World Church Council

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NAIROBI, Nov. 26 (NYT).—A leading U.S. theologian urged the Fifth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, meeting here, to adopt an image of "Jesus the liberator" as a guiding principle in identifying the churches with the poor and the oppressed.

Robert Brown, a Presbyterian clergyman who teaches at Stanford University and the Pacific School of Religion, told 747 delegates and 1,500 guests yesterday that in his view "there is convergence today between the Biblical view of Jesus as liberator and the cry of oppressed peoples for liberation."

The question of how Christians should relate to movements for political and economic revolution, particularly outside the Western world, has emerged as the central theme in the early stages of the 18-day assembly gathered at the Kenyatta Conference Center here.

The activist theme at the present time of widespread unrest on this continent has gained particular significance here and is being closely followed by outside observers.

Many African Christians believe that a strong liberation stand by the assembly would not only reflect a proper religious position but also gain considerable popular support for the churches in Africa.

Dr. Brown spelled out his views to a largely receptive audience in the spacious, wood-paneled main assembly hall. Reading the second half of his talk in Spanish as a gesture of recognition of the Third World, Dr. Brown suggested that Christians must be willing to suffer divisiveness to fulfill their purpose.

"We will find ourselves divided at Nairobi over the application of Jesus's message to racism or evangelism or ecumenism or sexism, he said.

Splits have occurred over the council's program to combat racism, a program which has, since 1969, supplied humanitarian aid to revolutionary groups, mainly in Africa.

Opponents of such direct intervention, including many conservative Protestants and a large segment of Orthodox members, contend that the church should chiefly seek to influence societies by personal example and spiritual emphasis.

The debate also has raised the question whether the churches should advocate violence as a strategy for social change. The council embraces both those who accept the concept of force and those, especially from the historic "peace" churches, such as the Quakers, who reject all forms of coercion.

Six Men Wound Indian Envoy in Dacca; Four Slain

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (AP).—India's high commissioner to Bangladesh was reported out of danger today after an assassination attempt in Dacca that further strained relations between the neighboring nations.

Samar Sen, 61, was attacked by six young men as he arrived for work this morning and suffered a bullet wound in the shoulder blade, Indian officials said.

Bangladesh police guarding the commissioner killed four of the assailants and wounded and captured the other two in what Bangladesh referred to as attempted kidnapping.

Nigeria Fears 25 Died

LAGOS, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Twenty-five persons were feared drowned yesterday after a boat caught fire while crossing a lagoon at Epe, 40 miles east of Lagos, police said.

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British Program Praised

Energy Agency Rates U.S. Poorest in Oil Conservation

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 26 (IHT).—A year after its founding, the International Energy Agency has compiled a confidential scorecard rating its 17 members on their energy performance since the 1973 oil embargo and price increases.

Because of the varied performances of the members, the agency voted not to release the report. "It would have been humiliating for some nations," said an agency source. The United States, however, with the lowest score of the 17, favored releasing the results.

The IEA was set up under U.S. sponsorship last year as a reaction to the quadrupling of oil prices. Its members include the major industrialized countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, excluding France.

U.S. Rating Woeful

Despite its diplomatic leadership in this area, the United States has a rating in the report that is woeful, approached only by Canada and Switzerland, also bad but on lower scales.

The U.S. program is "neither strong nor comprehensive," says the report. Congress is condemned for "not moving rapidly," and the administration's conservation proposals are dismissed as providing "few major structural changes."

The United States is criticized for having "no standards, no incentives, almost no taxes" that would reduce energy consumption. "The American program," it states, "must overcome an extremely high per capita historical energy consumption pattern."

The 18-page report makes no mention of the U.S. energy bill, since it is unclear what the final bill will look like. The current House-Senate bill, if accepted by the President, would roll back oil prices now and raise them after next year's elections.

Comprehensive Program

At the top of the energy class is Britain, which the agency says has "one of the most comprehensive conservation programs in the IEA." The British are praised for decontrolling fuel prices, adding a 25-per-cent gasoline tax, imposing higher rates for electricity consumption, adopting compulsory heating levels, offering loans for energy investment, credits for housing insulation, imposing restrictions on electrical display advertising and starting a $4.4-million publicity campaign.

Most of the 17 nations fall in between the U.S. and British extremes. If Britain were given a B-plus for conservation and the United States a D-minus, only a handful of others would rate Bs or Ds.

Switzerland has low marks and is criticized for having no conservation program, no federal requirements and little statistical data. The only thing positive about the Swiss program, says the report, is that energy is priced at world prices.

Equally bad is Canada, which is told that it must reduce its trend toward an increasing level of energy consumption per capita. Canada is "hampered by gas and oil prices controlled below world levels," says the report. The Canadian program "lacks any major incentive for industry to conserve, auto efficiency standards, home construction and waste management standards." If that were not enough, Canada is told that its "political system has caused difficulties since the authority for many actions is lodged at the province level."

Other Low Marks

Other nations receiving low marks are Austria ("Only one or two part-time people are coordinating conservation programs at the federal level"), Norway ("No substantial conservation measures in the industrial, building or transportation sectors") and Spain ("Highway construction continues to emphasized").

Several nations receive high ratings. Italy is praised for its "noteworthy program" by IEA conservation standards.

The IEA approves of Italy's high gasoline taxes and progressively increasing electricity rates. There is a car tax based on engine size and Italian car makers produce "the highest auto efficiency average in Europe." Italy also has a "highly subsidized public transportation system," notes the report.

Both West Germany and Japan receive high marks, the former for reducing oil consumption last year by 10 per cent, the best IEA performance. "Even before the embargo," states the report, "the country had high oil taxes, no price controls and a high degree of industrial efficiency."

The Japanese program appears satisfactory to the agency, which wonders, however, why the Japanese programs remain voluntary instead of compulsory. Special mention goes to Japanese gasoline taxes, a $24-million research and development program, electrification of railroads and gradual shifting away from automobile transportation. "Very little energy is used in residential and commercial buildings," notes the report.

The remaining six countries in the agency, Sweden, Turkey, Ireland, Belgium, Denmark and New Zealand, receive mixed marks. Turkey probably comes out with the best score of the lot because of the "low energy intensiveness" of its economy. "As the economy grows, energy consumption will obviously need to increase," states the report somewhat gloomily.

Belgium, New Zealand and Sweden are commended more for good intentions than any specific measures. Denmark does somewhat better, earning a comment that it has "one of the finest systems for the utilization of heat produced from power plant waste heat."

Ireland is congratulated for raising its gasoline prices by 30 per cent, though the Irish are chastized for still diverting 25 per cent of their energy requirements to transportation.

France, the one major Western European nation not in the IEA, probably would have received about a B-minus had it been rated. Though not participating, the French have taken several steps to reduce consumption, including home-heating rationing, a tax on fuel oils and higher gasoline taxes. In addition, the French imposed an $11-billion ceiling on the amount they would spend for imported oil this year, which because of the recession was not reached.

In its accompanying report, the IEA pointed out that its first review exercise had "been useful," and that in the future, yearly reports would be made.



Associated Press.

UP, UP AND AWAY—Roy Schultz acted on his first impulse and climbed onto the roof of his front-end loader when polar bears swarmed over his machine at the Alberta Game Farm near Edmonton, Canada. The bears left and the driver went back to his job.

N. Korea Defaulting on Non-Red Trade Debts

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Nov. 26.— An attempt by North Korea to lessen its technological dependence on the Soviet Union appears to have ended in ruin, with nine non-Communist trading partners as victims.

A well-informed executive of a large Japanese trading company, who has visited the North Korean capital Pyongyang, disclosed in an interview that North Korean President Kim Il Sung in July ordered an end to all but the most essential imports to curtail his country's rising trade debts.

The Pyongyang government had turned to the non-Communist world for technology and manufacturing equipment in 1970. The move to decrease reliance on the Soviet Union reportedly came after Moscow attempted to use trade as a political weapon to line up North Korea in the Sino-Soviet conflict.

For a few years, North Korean trade with its non-Communist partners picked up considerably. But the trade now has turned sour, and the non-Communist nations have been left unpaid debts. The Kremlin is seen as the major factor.

Soviet Oil Prices

Prices the Russians charged for petroleum reportedly were raised to world levels and North Korea was forced to divert exports of iron ore and nonferrous metal ores, two of its main foreign exchange earners, to China and the Soviet Union to pay for petroleum imports. (China, however, was reported still to be selling petroleum to North Korea at reduced rates.)

Last year, North Korea exported to Japan less than half of the iron ore it had contracted to ship. Japanese trade statistics showed that no shipments at all were made for nine months from October last year to July.

Overall Japanese imports for the first nine months of this year were running 46 per cent behind last year—indicating the existence of bottlenecks in North Korea's economy. The trend appeared to contradict claims made in October by North Korea that a six-year economic plan had been completed a year ahead of schedule.

Unpublished Japanese trade statistics for the months of August and September backed up the disclosure by the trading company executive of Mr. Kim's curtailment of exports. Exports from Japan suddenly declined to an annual average of $105 million in those two months, compared with a rate three times as high earlier in the year.

Overdue Loans

A source in the Bank of Japan estimated that Japan has about $200 million worth of outstanding trade loans to North Korea. Of this amount, $67 million is already overdue for repayment.

Eight other non-Communist nations—France, West Germany, Austria, Sweden, Finland, Italy, Switzerland and Denmark—are demanding repayment of overdue debts and either cutting off or threatening to cut off governmental guarantees for trade credits.

North Korea's delinquent debts to non-Communist nations reportedly were estimated at $430 million after a group of the nation's creditors met in October. That figure coincided closely with an estimate of North Korean liabilities made by South Korea's foreign exchange bank: It calculated that non-Communist trade debts amounting to $438.2 million which North Korea incurred on past deals would come due in the 1973-1975 period.

North Korea had been importing goods from non-Communist nations on terms which called for a 10-per-cent payment when a contract was signed, another 10 per cent when the goods were shipped, and the balance to be paid in three years.

France has the second largest amount of outstanding credits to North Korea—$150 million, of which more than $40 million already was in arrears, according to the Korean exchange bank. Delinquent debts to Britain were put at $28 million by the South Korean bank.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

Jailing of American as Spy Strains U.S.-Yugoslav Ties

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Nov. 26 (NYT).—U.S.-Yugoslav relations have been clouded in connection with a disclosure today that an American was arrested on espionage charges while visiting this country last July and was sentenced in a secret trial to seven years' imprisonment.

Disclosure of the case by the man's family and his U.S. employer had been delayed until now, in hopes that diplomatic measures would secure his freedom. But such hopes appear to have evaporated.

Since the arrest of Lassio Toth, 43, a resident of Loveland, Col., last July 31, U.S. officials have been denied any access to him or even any specific information about his case.

Protests Rebuffed

U.S. Ambassador Laurence Silberman told U.S. correspondents here today that his many appeals and protests to senior Yugoslav government officials regarding the case had been rebuffed. He added:

"Obviously, among friends we do not talk about retaliatory steps. But it's obvious this will affect our relations."

Mr. Toth is laboratory manager of the Great Western Sugar Co. of Loveland, the largest processor of beet sugar in the United States.

Of Hungarian origin, Mr. Toth was born in the province of Vojvodina, in northern Yugoslavia, and was a Yugoslav citizen until he was naturalized as an American in 1973. His wife is also of Yugoslav birth and a naturalized American.

Yugoslavia apparently never granted Mr. Toth permission to renounce his Yugoslav citizenship, however, and he is, thus, still a Yugoslav citizen in Belgrade's eyes.

Mr. Toth was making a visit to his native province in July and was arrested immediately after taking a photograph of the sugar refinery at Vrbas, where he had once been employed before emigrating to the United States.

The machinery in the plant itself was said to have been supplied by West Germany and experts here say that no sensitive or secret technology could have been involved.

The Yugoslav government has limited its replies to all queries to a statement that Mr. Toth was sentenced under Article 105 of the Penal Code. The article is a general one covering all forms of espionage, political, military, economic or any other kind.

Yugoslav officials decline even to say when or where the trial took place, although it is known to have been in September and this month. Sentence was passed Nov. 6.

During the last two years—and particularly in recent months—Yugoslav secret police have apparently been given sweeping authority to make hundreds and perhaps thousands of arrests of persons suspected of any kind of politically "hostile activity" or spying.

A large proportion of the arrests has been directed against what the government regards as a legion of its enemies—the Yugoslav émigré communities abroad.

Mr. Toth is not known here to have been politically active in any way.

His sentence has struck many persons here as extraordinarily harsh, even under the espionage laws. It is assumed that President Tito himself directed the secrecy and form of proceedings against Mr. Toth, and barred U.S. access to information about the case.

It, therefore, seems possible that President Tito's government is seeking some end rather than merely the punishment of a suspected spy.

Paradoxically, Yugoslavia is currently pressing the United States for assistance in developing its technology. Commercial relations between the two countries have been good in recent years.

The Toth case indicates that in the prevailing uncertain atmosphere here the tens of thousands of Americans of Yugoslav birth who visit this country each year can no longer rely on U.S. protection against arbitrary arrest and long imprisonment by Yugoslav authorities.

Ford Orders CIA To Testify on 1973 Chile Coup

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI).—The White House has said that President Ford has ordered intelligence officials to answer questions about secret U.S. intervention in Chile's politics for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, but only in closed session.

Asked about a CBS report that CIA and other intelligence officials were directed not to testify in public sessions scheduled next week, a White House spokesman said Monday, "The President directed all officials of the government who had knowledge of the Chilean operations to cooperate fully... and to testify in executive session."

Asked why they would not be allowed to testify in open session, the spokesman said the President "wants to keep the information controlled in some responsible manner."

CBS quoted the committee chairman, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, as saying details of the intervention would be made public anyway by committee staff investigators, based on the documents and testimony already taken in executive session.

The panel is turning to Chile and allegations that U.S. agents were involved in the 1973 coup that toppled Marxist President Salvador Allende, who was slain in the military take-over.

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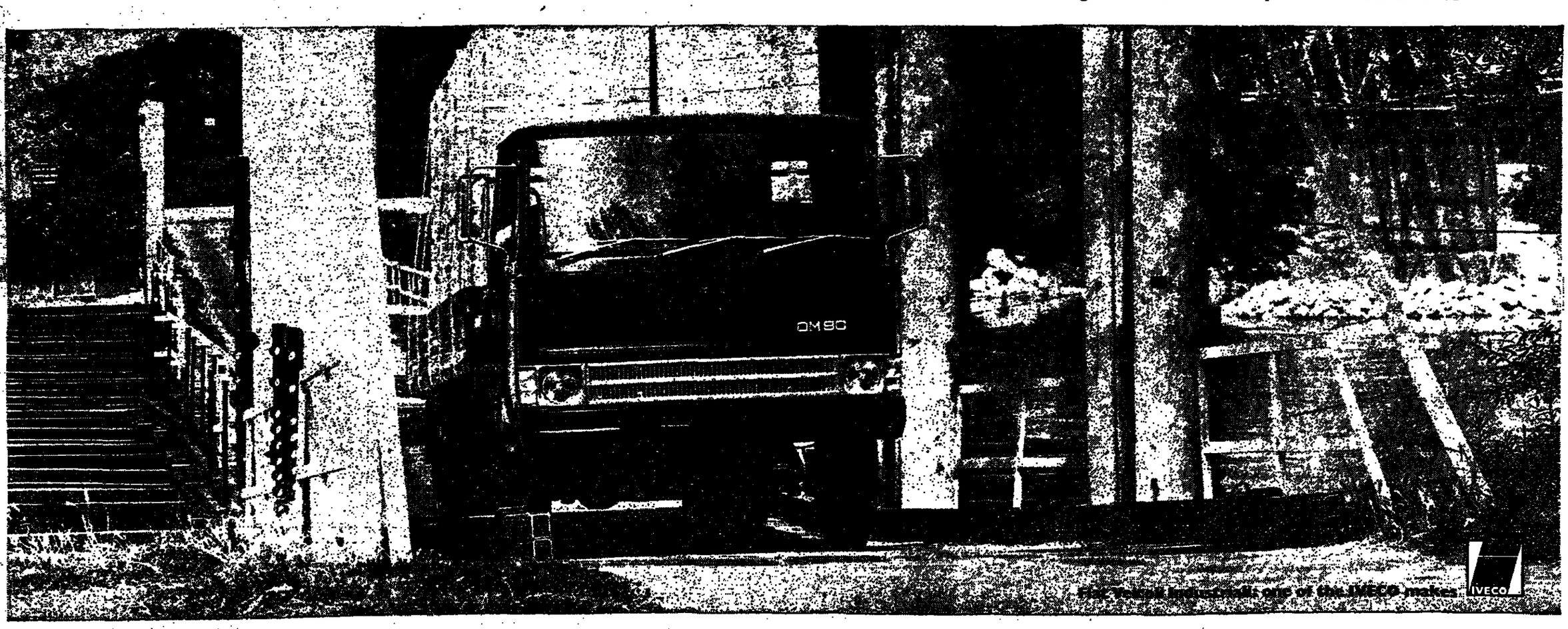
Fiat cabs are large, which means they are roomy, well ventilated, and visibility is good. Flexible chassis mountings damp out vibration and noise. Ventilation, heating and sound-proofing are carefully planned and effective. Cab access is good too, both because doors are wider than average and invariably hinged at front and because steps are low and grab handles located precisely where the driver instinctively expects to find them climbing into or leaving the cab.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Thursday, November 27, 1975

Questions on Thanksgiving

A day of thanksgiving is deeply rooted in the U.S. tradition. And for a people to whom so much has been given—albeit never without thought and work, and seldom without high payment in resources, human and material—it was only natural that there should be a national expression of gratitude to whatever power had bestowed such gifts.

To many nations, it would seem that the United States has still very much to be thankful for, and most Americans would probably agree. Yet there are gnawing questions on this Thanksgiving Day of 1975—the knowledge that there is too much poverty within a wealthy land; that there is less freedom for too many Americans who have been assured that theirs is a free government; that limits are being set upon a growth that once seemed limitless, and that rancor is high among groups within the nation.

And the world at large shows many of these same elements of mistrust and discontent, often to a far greater degree than the United States experiences them. Yet, by the nature of a shrunken planet, these troubles cannot be kept away by even vast oceans. This is a troubled world, one that is difficult for even the most fortunate to accept as a safe or hopeful environment. For what, then, should one be thankful?

Perhaps that little group which celebrated the first Thanksgiving in 1623, on the outermost fringe of a great, unknown continent, where fevers and potentially hostile warriors abounded in the dark forests, could tell us. For them, the world was also in turmoil—the England from whence they had come would soon be plunged into a bloody civil war; it was not so long since France had ended "forty years of war and massacres," and already the Thirty Years War had begun to ravage Central Europe. Soon Sweden and France would take part. Yet the surviving Pilgrims were content to give thanks that they had lived through three winters—and seemed prepared to endure many more.

It is curious that a devout people, who believed in an omnipotent deity, would give sincere thanks for what was at best small (if decisive) gifts of survival, while a generation of far less faith should hesitate to express its gratitude for far more. Perhaps it was because the God of the Pilgrims, as they knew Him, chastized those He loved, and moved in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. Today, so much of what the human race aspires to—and fears—are the products of human wisdom and folly. And, oddly, men expect more from themselves today than the Pilgrims required of their God.

Yet, whatever or whoever has granted such measures of peace and comfort as humanity can enjoy today deserves gratitude. Rebellion against injustice has its role; concrete efforts to reform inequities of matter and the spirit are necessary. But, for one day, there should be thanks for the good here on earth. One period of gratitude—before the world's work and the world's struggle is resumed. The idea of Thanksgiving Day does raise questions—but they are not unanswerable for most of those who have some love, some measure of sustenance, some degree of enjoyment of this strange and wonderful globe on which humanity makes its uncertain way.

A Russian 'Vietnam'?

The most important political event of the year in the Third World is the Kremlin's burgeoning intervention in the Angolan civil war. Nothing faintly like it has been seen since the period 10 years ago when the United States started sinking deeply into the quagmire of Vietnam. Now as then, a great power is committing military supplies and manpower to help a favored client in a local struggle for power. Now as then, the other great power is coming more or less reluctantly to the support of the other side. It is, frankly, inconceivable that the Russians will end up putting half a million men ashore in Angola. But already they seem to have furnished some hundreds of "advisers," plus tens of millions of dollars in military supplies, plus a few thousand Cuban proxies to take a role in or at least near the actual battle. From a random and intermittent guerrilla conflict, the struggle in Angola has become—thanks mostly to Moscow—the most savage war currently going on in the world.

What is behind this rampant Soviet adventurism? Why has the Kremlin gone halfway to the South Pole to all but openly commit its prestige to the fortunes of a rather routine African politician, the Popular Movement's Agostinho Neto, who may or may not remain a loyal client when—or if—he establishes real power? Angola does offer certain conventional great-power lures: a good Atlantic port opening on the sea lanes around the Cape, oil and minerals in apparently plenteous quantities, the opportunity to stick a thumb in China's eye. One wonders, though, if the real point of a Soviet policy is not something else. Moscow perhaps sees a post-Vietnam international setting in which its own power is waxing and U.S. power, or U.S. resolve, is on the wane. Angola may be a test case to establish how much Soviet intervention the international traffic will now bear.

Since Angola is important in itself, and since the Soviet performance does suggest an experiment in power-flexing, it makes a difference how the United States responds. We would not want the United States to stand idly by while the Russians play out their imperialistic game. That would be an invitation to further power plays. But we doubt the need and correctness of getting back into covert competition with Moscow, as the United States—so far with uncertain results—is in fact doing in Angola. The United States would do better to come before the international community with clean hands, produce the evidence of Soviet intervention, and use the means of diplomacy and public pressure to call on the Russians to go home. Surely some members of the Third World understand their own self-interest in discouraging great-power military interventions. Secretary of State Kissinger was entirely correct to warn the other day that Soviet intervention in Angola is inconsistent with professions of détente.

Alternately, President Ford could consider being frank with the U.S. people. He could, for instance, send up a message to Congress saying that it matters, for the following good strategic, economic and political reasons, which group of Angolans runs Angola, and that the United States should consider supporting a modest open program to give a little help to its friends. Why not? If the case for support cannot survive disclosure and debate, then let that be the end of it. Meanwhile, the important thing to do is to keep the eyes of the world sharply focused on exactly what the Russians are up to in Angola.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Boycott the Boycott

One of the most persistent Arab illusions, ever since the establishment of modern Israel, has been that the new state would shrivel and wither away if the surrounding Arab states would withhold from it all normal economic exchange. For nearly three decades there has not been even the most basic intercommunication—postal, telephone or transport—between Israel and the Arab states nearby (except in the limited case of Jordan-West Bank). Later the ideology of boycott was extended to third countries: loyalty to the Arab cause demanded severing commercial relations with foreign companies conducting significant business with Israel.

For most of these decades the boycott was honored largely in the breach. When an Arab government really wanted to do business with a foreign company, it did so despite the blacklist, scarcely bothering with a face-saving rationalization.

Since 1973 and the vast buildup of oil dollars in the Middle East, however, the boycott has emerged as a potentially serious threat—not so much to Israel directly, but to U.S. and other countries' trading interests pressed to adhere to offensive and discriminatory conditions set by their newly wealthy clients.

The Ford administration has belatedly recognized that the Arab boycott can no longer be dismissed as an irrational irritant. Starting on Monday, U.S. exporters and related companies—including banks—will be barred from "answering or complying in any way" with anti-Israel or anti-Jewish conditions set by foreign buyers. Establishing legal penalties of fines or loss of export privileges, the new regulations replace a weak and sporadically enforced requirement that companies report any demands upon them to the Commerce Department.

The Arabs' direct boycott of Israel is a self-defeating vestige in an era when leading Arab politicians proclaim their sincerity in desiring to live in peace: its extension to third countries is a crude attempt at blackmail. Like any blackmail, it succeeds only if the intended victim allows it to succeed. Stringent enforcement of the new regulations will make it clear that the United States will not acquiesce and will enforce punishment against connivance in economic blackmail.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

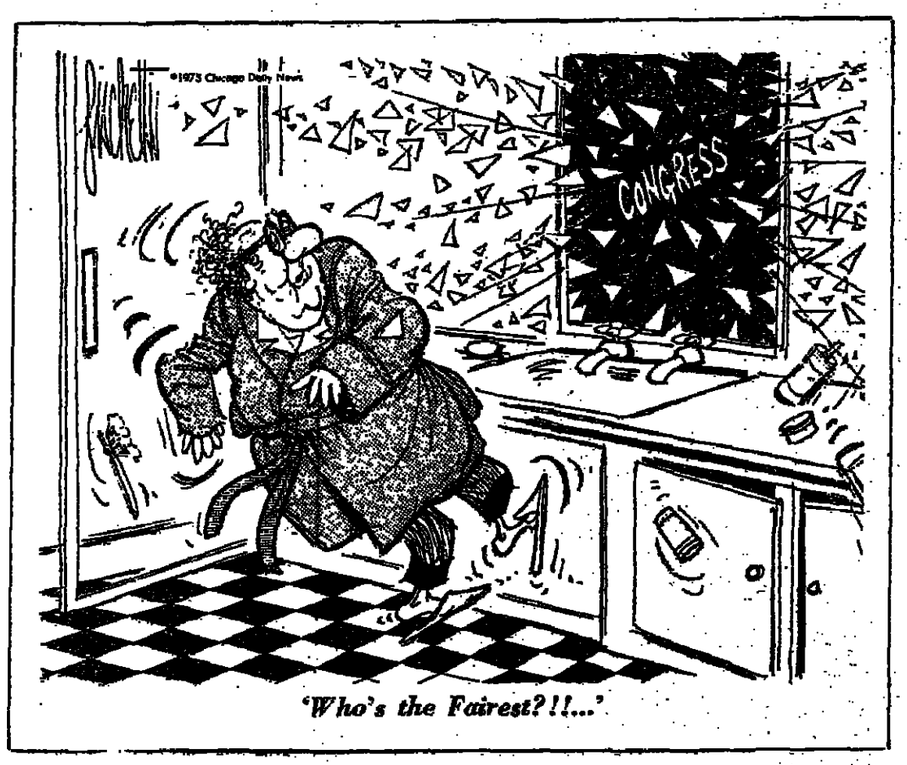
November 27, 1900

WASHINGTON.—In connection with efforts to suppress the Filipino movement, evidence has been found to show not only that the Filipinos have been furnished with guns of German and English make, but that they have been getting American weapons as well. A rigid investigation is being made by the War Department, which is expected to produce some sensational disclosures.

Fifty Years Ago

November 27, 1925

WASHINGTON.—While the local police are striving to enforce the new traffic rules and chasing petty violators, the nation's capital is experiencing a crime wave. Daylight holdups become daily occurrences. Residences and stores are being robbed with startling regularity. The situation has aroused serious protests from all sections of the city about the delinquency of the police.



'Who's the Fairest?!!...'

Rockefeller's New Freedom

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It is easy to get the impression these days that Vice-President Rockefeller is reduced to attending funerals and presiding over the Senate, an equally melancholy chore, but in fact he may be coming into his most useful year in Washington.

By deciding to take himself out of the race for the Republican vice-presidential nomination next year, a wise and timely defensive play, he may have lost a job but found himself. He is free at last to say what he thinks, both in the private councils of the government and in public, to speak out for the honor of the mind. The preliminary indications are that he intends to do just that.

He has already sounded off, vaguely and tentatively, for federal aid to New York City, and much more boldly against the Ford-Reagan drift to the right in the Republican party. But while he has always argued for his true convictions inside the Ford administration, outside he apparently has felt that to be influential he had to be discreetly political and almost invisible. Now he is back on the central ground where he has made his greatest contributions to U.S. national life.

Loyal to Party

It is not too much to say about Rockefeller that in recent years he has been more loyal to his party than to himself. Like most liberals, he became disenchanted with the assumptions of the welfare state in his last years in Albany, but, unlike most of them, he put himself to the hard task of trying to think through alternatives to the New Deal policies of the Democratic party and the nostalgic Hooverish longings of his own party.

If there is one thing that has marked his career, other than his role as the unrequite lover of the Republican party, it is his fascination with the future. This goes back a very long time.

Franklin Roosevelt brought him here when he was a young man in the 1930s, because Rockefeller insisted even then that geography was more important than ideology, and that in the long run, the security of the United States depended in large part on the strength of the Western Hemisphere and the common interests and development of the United States, Canada and the Latin American nations.

At the old inter-American office in the Commerce building here in Roosevelt's time, as assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs under President Truman, as chief whip with Adlai Stevenson and Tom Finletter at the founding of the UN in San Francisco, Rockefeller was in the forefront of the struggle to establish, not only a U.S. system of political and economic security, but a new world order.

Prophetic Record

It is startling now to read his Godkin Lectures at Harvard, delivered almost a generation ago, or the Rockefeller brothers' reports a little later on the problems before the Western world and what had to be done about them. Even the modern generation of futurists may not have a more prophetic record.

Also, when Rockefeller resigned as governor of New York, it was to study, analyse and organize the "critical choices" before the nation in the last years of the 1970s and the coming decade of the 1980s. Ironically, a member of that commission was Gerald Ford, who was so impressed by Rockefeller's visions of the future that he chose him as his vice-president, and then abandoned him in the 1976 struggle for the presidency.

All this is history now, and there was, in any event a good argument for rejecting a 67-year-old vice-president in favor of a younger man next year but, in the process, Rockefeller has been liberated to do what nobody else is now doing in either party: to concentrate on defining the critical domestic and foreign policy issues of the last years of this decade.

Whenever Rockefeller has been faithful to this task of mobilizing the best brains of the country to analyze the complicated economic and political problems of the future, he has been comfortable and successful. Whenever, in his eagerness to put his ideas into action, he has put political ambition ahead of everything else, he has been uncomfortable, sometimes unfaithful to his convictions, and unsuccessful.

He is not, of course, wholly free, even now. He is still the deputy to a President fighting for nomination against Reagan's challenge on the right, and for election against a Democratic challenge in the center and on the left, but, at least, Rockefeller is now free for the first time since he came to Washington to discuss the rapidly changing and puzzling questions of the future, and he has at his disposal all the careful work of his "critical choices" committees, whose analyses and recommendations have never been made public.

No Conflict

This need not bring him into personal conflict with his President, and it would be out of character if he did so. He never even broke with Nixon, whom he detested, and he wouldn't attack Ford, whom he respects. But he has a chance now, he is even independent enough now to be more candid and truthful about basic issues from a more elevated platform than almost anybody else in U.S. public life.

Most of the rest of the prominent candidates are caught up in the tangles of politics, gnawing on old bones, muttering darkly about our perplexing problems and appealing to old dreams for a world that is gone or a world that never will be in our time.

But Rockefeller has the information, and the platform, to lift the present deplorable level of our national political debate up to the living edge of the future. On the political level, his age is an almost insurmountable handicap, but, on the philosophical level, it is an advantage. And the question is whether he will seize it, or go on being a "good guy" and camp unhappily amidst the prevailing disorder he deplores in private.

Letters

Wrong or Naïve?

Re "U.S. Officials Say Tie to Chile Is Weakened by 'Rights Issues,'" (IHT, Nov. 19).

Were those words meant as a joke or have "U.S. officials" given in once again to pressures from the Soviet Union, whose attempt to use Chile as a springboard into South America failed miserably? If "we" are so concerned with "rights issues" in Chile, why then are we practicing détente with a nation which has murdered more of its citizens than any other, with the exception of Communist China? After 50 years of oppression in the Soviet Union there are still 10,000 political prisoners in jails and institutions. This shows that under Marxism and Maoism there is no room for free thought.

We are sacrificing countries which are on our side, we have sacrificed Mr. Schlesinger, we have given in time and time again for the sake of détente. Something somewhere is awfully wrong . . . or am I awfully naïve?

MILVIA STOKES.

Liège, Belgium.

Respect for Law

Perhaps the "decline in respect for law" noted by James Reston (IHT, Nov. 22-23) represents the implicit realization that the law is not and never has been above human subjectivity. It is this U.S. myth of the objectivity of the law whose disintegration we are now witnessing.

Once we have accepted that the "law" is not impartial but created and upheld by humans, we can set about reaffirming those human values for which we feel it should stand.

JEANNE BRODY.

Paris.

After Mao and Chou

Analyzing the Problem Of Succession in China

By John K. Fairbank

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Speculation about who will succeed Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai as China's leaders is a necessary function of responsible journalism, but much of the current speculation tells us as much about U.S. ignorance of China as it tells us about Chinese realities.

To recall that China some decades ago was "merely a geographical expression" rather than an organized state is not a reference to Chinese facts so much as a vague recollection of the Japanese militarists' misconceptions of the 1930s.

To wonder if China after Mr. Mao will again break up into the "hostile fiefdoms of rival warlords" recalls the disunity of the 1920s but overlooks historical forces that have been at work both before and since that time. The invoking of historical precedents can lead one back even before the 1920s. The recent Chinese campaign to criticize Confucius went back 2,400 years.

The Chinese succession problem can be approached in two ways, one stressing continuity, the other innovation. From a long-term traditional point of view one can note that since the founding of the Ming dynasty in 1368 (a time span equivalent to most of the Western national histories), there have been roughly 30 top power holders in the Chinese state—17 emperors under the Ming to 1644, 10 emperors or regents under the Ch'ing dynasty to 1912, and three leaders since that date: Yuan Shih-k'ai (who died in 1916), Chiang Kai-shek (who died this year), and Mao Tse-tung.

Gerontocracy

The average time in power has been 20 years. Almost without exception, these rulers have held onto power until death supervened. This tradition of gerontocracy has been fostered by certain basic ideas like the inbred Chinese respect for age and certain institutional factors like the networks of accumulated personal ties. There is nothing strange in Mr. Mao's and Mr. Chou's hanging on till the end.

The great majority of these successions were efficient and uncontested—the new ruler took over without violence and was accepted as legitimate. To be sure, the third Ming ruler rebelled and usurped the throne, the third Ch'ing emperor is thought to have done so too (several of his brothers died in prison), but on the whole, even when the Ch'ing (Manchu) dynasty took over from the Ming in 1644, the succession was effected with less violence than contemporary Europe was accustomed to in every generation.

(The European nations in fact grew strong fighting, and the greater success of the Chinese in avoiding violence contributed to their later being victimized by the bellicose Europeans.)

Warlordism

During the interregnum of the first half of the present century, China had a reputation for warlordism, yet it has undergone the largest revolution in history with a comparative minimum of bloodshed.

Yuan Shih-k'ai, Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung all had to contend with the Japanese invasion of China, which all in all cost many millions of casualties.

But the killing of Chinese by Chinese in revolution and warfare since 1841 (an unresearched subject) may well turn out to have been less than the more efficient U.S. killing of Japanese, Koreans, Chinese, and Vietnamese in the same period.

The strongest impression one gets from the historical record is that the Chinese abominate warlordism and prize the unity of the realm. The reason is simple: Unity has meant peace, no civil war and no invasion.

What if one now tries to take account of the innovations of the modern revolution? No people have ever effected greater changes in their society and policy than the Chinese people since 1949. To say that these enormous changes have been achieved by China's new spirit of mass nationalism is an understatement because the Western term "nationalism" was invented in Europe to designate political subunits within the overall unity of Western civilization.

It is quite inadequate to describe the comprehensive amalgam of people, territory, language, history, institutions, art and thought that has been coterminous with China's civilization and now animates its people in a common life together.

As so many U.S. visitors to China have been discovering, we are dealing there with something beyond our own experience and comprehension. The unity of the Chinese world-within-a-world is like a religious faith. Woe to the man or party that endangers it!

It is a safe bet that unity will continue to be China's overriding political ideal. It is a chief reason why Taiwan is called "part of China" on both sides of the straits and also by Washington. The net effect will be to contain the political infighting and counter divisiveness after Mr. Mao.

John K. Fairbank is chairman of the Harvard University Council on East Asian Studies. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Western Communism Poses Threat to Kremlin

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—A new Soviet condemnation of Western Communist attempts to gain power by democratic means shows that the debate which flared up on this issue in the summer is far from over.

Moscow now warns its Western comrades against "impermissible" compromises with democratic parties for the sake of "gaining an extra ally or an extra thousand votes in elections." The warning is obviously directed to the Italian and French Communist parties, which had already rejected a similar message, conveyed to them by a Pravda article in August, as interference in their internal affairs. Yet Moscow continues to rub them up the wrong way—even though, at the same time, it has been trying to cajole them into attending the European Communist conference which Leonid Brezhnev hoped to convene before the Soviet Party congress next February. Why should the Kremlin cut off its nose to spite its face?

One possible explanation is to be found in the Kremlin succession crisis, which would naturally lead—as similar crises have led in the past—to the quickening of internal debates and to the intensification of factional fights. It certainly seems as if some forces in the Kremlin have been trying to make it more difficult for Brezhnev to get what he wants. He has set his heart both on a summit with President Ford, and on a European Communist conference, but the obstacles to both seem to be increasing as the date of the Soviet party congress approaches.

Brezhnev's Hopes

Brezhnev was hoping that the two international meetings could be used to bolster his image as an active, successful party leader who deserves to stay on in his job so that he could carry on and develop his good work. By the same token, his opponents may wish to show, by preventing the summit meetings, that his illness has made it difficult for him to accomplish his declared objectives, that he is not as active or successful as a leader should be—and that perhaps it is time for a change.

But the struggle over policies is as real as the struggle for power, and the two are inextricably intertwined, as they have always been in the Kremlin. The Italian Communist party has let it be known that it regards the earlier Pravda article "as evidence of a debate going on in the Soviet Union." But the Pravda article was written by a relatively minor functionary, Konstantin Zarodov, the editor of the World Marxist Review. The latest article was written by a far more senior official, Vadim Zagladin, who is in charge of the Soviet Communist party's department which deals with other Communist parties. He is personally involved in the making of Politburo decisions—and in its disputes.

Coming from him, the condemnation of the electoral preoccupations of Western Communists sounds almost like a statement of policy. But the same issue of the periodical The Working Class and the Contemporary World which carries Zagladin's article also has another story on the subject—which seems to point in a different direction.

Zagladin warns Western Communist parties against drawing so close to the democratic parties of their countries that the Communists lose their identity. The Communists' new electoral preoccupations, he argues, would cause the party to lose its "revolutionary" character. He further warns them against the wrong kind of alliance with non-Communist parties. "Questionable stratagems never produce stable results," he says. Even if their policies should result in temporary gains, "a stiff price must be paid later."

The other article in the same issue is by Timur Timofeyev, the head of the International Labor Movement Institute, the Kremlin think-tank which studies the revolutionary potential in the West. Timofeyev has been heavily involved in the Kremlin debate on the prospects for revolutionary change in the West as a by-product of the "crisis of capitalism." In the past year or two he seems to have shifted his position from hard to soft and back again. His latest article stresses the need for Communist party alliances with non-Communists, while Zagladin stresses the dangers of such alliances. The Moscow debate continues.

But although Zagladin chooses his words more carefully than Zarodov did in Pravda, he still manages to make the same point. The earlier article was seen by some leading Western Communists as part of a plot to divert their parties from the path of moderation, and thus to damage their chances of forming political alliances and of joining government coalitions. The Kremlin, they suspected, was afraid of the political threat which Western Communist parties, with their democratic traditions, might pose to the totalitarian aspects of the Soviet system if they should acquire a share in Western governments.

When these suspicions were first reported, some Western observers found them difficult to believe. Would Western Communists, they asked, really ascribe so Machiavellian a plot to the Kremlin?

The Spanish Communist party leader, Santiago Carillo, has now come close to expressing similar suspicions in public. Moscow, he said in an interview with the Italian paper Manifesto, would "view with concern" the formation of an Italian government with Communist participation, and the successes of Communist parties in France and Spain, which could lead to the formation of "a bloc of European Socialist countries." Even the movement towards the formation of such a bloc, he believes, would be feared by the Kremlin—"We must not," he says, "nourish excessive illusions" about Moscow's reaction to such a development.

Not Dependent

The prospective member countries of such a bloc, Carillo says, would not be "dependent" on the Soviet Union. They would have "a political structure different from those of the people's democracies" of Eastern Europe. He concludes that the East European Communist countries would "look more and more toward the [West] European models of Socialism," which would become "a pole of reference" not only for them but "the whole world's working class movement."

The danger posed by any such development, remote as it may seem, to the survival of the Soviet form of Communism, is evidently greater than some Soviet leaders are prepared to countenance. Those Soviet leaders who seem bent on picking quarrels with European Communists are not cutting their noses to spite their own faces. They see West European Communists as a greater menace to the Soviet system than any political threat posed to it by Western "capitalists."

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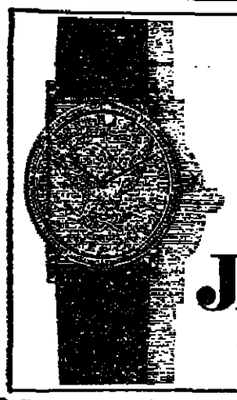
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The Violinist-Violin Maker

By David Stevens

MONTE CARLO (IHT).—Not quite four years ago Sidney Weiss quit one of the most desirable salaried jobs in the fiddling business—co-concertmaster of the Chicago Symphony—and moved to Europe to pursue his career as half of the Weiss Duo, the party of the second part being his wife, Jeanne.

It has not quite worked out that way. For about 18 months the Weisses installed themselves in a country home outside London, toured Europe and made a few recordings. Then, in the fall of 1973, the Orchestre National de l'Opéra de Monte Carlo suddenly found itself with an empty concertmaster's chair, and the relatively small musical market's law of supply and demand went to work. Now the Weisses are installed in a lofty apartment here overlooking the Mediterranean and the Weiss Duo is alive and well and living with the Monte Carlo Orchestra in a state of happy symbiosis.

In short, although Weiss is back in a concertmaster's chair, his duties are far less time-demanding than they were on the high-powered American orchestra scene, and the duo still has time to pursue an independent life, and the Monte Carlo connection—to the great pleasure of the Weisses and the orchestra's management—is offering some unexpected artistic rewards.

Case in Point

A case in point was last Sunday's concert in the Salle Garnier—where the principality's musical establishment operates hard by the roulette and card tables that support it. Weiss conducted, first of all Schumann's "Manfred" overture, the Mozart's Piano Concerto in A (K. 488) with Jeanne Weiss as the soloist, then the Sibelius Violin Concerto with himself as soloist. The Mozart, propelled by Jeanne Weiss's fluid and assertive pianism and shaped by a sympathetic accompaniment, gave a new dimension to the Weiss Duo's mutual musical understanding. The Sibelius bore testimony to Weiss's relationship with his colleagues; the orchestra was on the edge of its collective seat to compensate for the lack of a full-time baton, while the concerto's cool fire was given an unaccustomed warmth by Weiss's rich tone and firm phrasing, the latter a reminder that the violinist got his basic orchestral training in a decade in Cleveland under the redoubtable George Szell.

Nonetheless, the Weisses are native Chicagoans. They met while studying at the Chicago Musical College, where they discovered an instinctive musical rapport that was solidified by marriage in 1954.

"Violinists are always looking for a pianist," Weiss recalled, "and I looked until I found the best one. Also, Jeanne has the innate sensitivity of an ensemble player." Marriage was a bonus, he added, "because it is too much to expect a nonmusician to understand the need for a serious musician to practice always."

"We don't talk much when we rehearse," Mrs. Weiss added. "We instinctively have the same musical ideas, an empathy that makes discussion unnecessary."

This rapport is allied to an open-mindedness about repertory in their activity as a duo. "We only play what we are absolutely convinced of," Weiss said. "We try new works regardless of who wrote them or when, and learn them well enough to make up our minds." Their repertory extends from the obvious classics to works by Hindemith and Chaves. Their latest recordings, for the British Unicorn label, is a pairing of the Elgar and Walton sonatas.

Meanwhile, the Monte Carlo connection is a mutually useful one. The century-plus old orchestra does not, to be sure, have the firepower of the Chicagoans, but it is a solid ensemble with a healthy schedule of recording dates to supplement its concert, operatic and official functions as a "national" orchestra. Practical considerations also make it—unlike many European ensembles—free to recruit from outside. Most of the players are French or Italian, only a few are Monégasque, and three are American—besides Weiss, the first cellist, Lane Anderson, formerly of the National Orchestra in Washington, and Bob Martin, a bass fiddler from California who has been here for nine seasons.

Purely musical considerations aside, Weiss, 47, brings a unique qualification to his career—he made the violins he plays. One room in his Monte Carlo apartment is a workshop filled with tools so specialized he has had to make many of them himself, and in which he is now at work on the eighth violin he has built in 14 years.

A Woodcarver

"I had always been a woodcarver, and when I bought a 1698 Stradivari 'long' from Rembert Wurlitzer while I was in Cleveland, I wanted to learn enough to be able to make my own repairs," he said. The third copy he made of his Strad sounded so good he found he was using it regularly, so he sold the original back to Wurlitzer.

Then Edith Peinemann, the German violinist, passed through Cleveland with her 1734 Guarneri del Gesù. Weiss made a minor repair on it for her. He also stayed up all night measuring it and taking pictures. The third copy of that instrument was the one he played Sunday.

He is reticent about this skill, however, since he often encounters disbelief and even irritation at the information that his violin is homemade. "Most people think a violin has to be Italian and 200 years old to be good," he said, "and in most cases they are right. There is a great deal of luck involved, like the building of a new concert hall."

Szell once praised his violin and asked what it was, and Weiss made the mistake of telling him. The conductor examined the fiddle, then thrust it back in his hands, muttering "Impossible." Weiss says: "I still don't know what he thought, maybe that I was lying to him and had just put my name inside so I wouldn't lose it."

He was more circumspect when another violinist came backstage to look at his instrument in Salzburg. His colleague examined it closely, heard Weiss's diffident explanation that it was by an "unknown" maker, then assured him that it was without doubt a Guarneri del Gesù.

In any case, he makes it sound like one.



Sidney and Jeanne Weiss, violinist and pianist, rehearsing for Monte Carlo concert.

J.V. Mineo.

Memoirs Of Soviet Figure Smuggled Out

Lev Kopelev Promoted Solzhenitsyn's Work

By Thomas Lask

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—The memoirs of Lev Kopelev a figure in the civil rights movement in the Soviet Union in the 1960s and 1970s, who was instrumental in initiating and furthering the writing career of Alexander Solzhenitsyn and who was the model for Lev Rubin in Mr. Solzhenitsyn's "The First Circle," have been smuggled out of the Soviet Union. They will be published in the United States next year by the J.B. Lippincott Co. after the publication of a Russian-language version, also to be published here by Ardis, the Russian-language publishers in Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Kopelev manuscript was brought out of Russia in bits and pieces by several people, not all of whom knew what they were transporting. It has been translated by Carl and Ellenda Proffer, friends of the author and owners of Ardis. In the original, it runs to 700 typeset pages, but the English-language version will be shorter.

Mr. Kopelev, a Communist party man since his youth, served as an intelligence officer with the Red Army and accompanied the troops when they entered East Prussia. His account of the looting, raping and sheer destructiveness of the soldiers as they entered foreign soil is "shattering," according to Edward Burlingame, editor in chief at Lippincott.

'Bourgeois Humanism'

Mr. Kopelev tried to curb their excesses and to control the troops only to find himself accused of "bourgeois humanism" and was thrown into prison. It was there that he first met Mr. Solzhenitsyn. He later persuaded Alexander Tvardovsky, editor of Novy Mir, a literary monthly, to publish the now famous prison novel, "A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich."

According to Mr. Proffer and Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Kopelev remains at the end of the memoir faithful to the Soviet dream, blaming the host of injustices on human errors and to the workings of the bureaucracy rather than to the party system or the state. The character of Lev Rubin, modeled on Mr. Kopelev, appeared as the only one in the prison system in "The First Circle" who retained his old faith.

Mr. Kopelev, now in his 60s, is a scholar in German linguistics and literature and has written books on Heine, Goethe and Brecht.

The title of the memoirs in English will be "To Be Preserved Forever," a translation of the term used in the Soviet Union as the official stamp for material on file in cases involving "crimes against the state."

It is believed that Mr. Kopelev is now in a hospital in Moscow, recovering from surgery. He is married to Raissa Orlova, who is a specialist in American literature and with whom he translated the first Faulkner novel into Russian.



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An Obsolete Delicacy — the Crane

Waverley Root

IN the fall of 1971 a gaggle of publicity men, aided and abetted, not to say instigated, by the manager of a Hong Kong hotel conveniently provided with a restaurant, staged for 24 guests what was billed as an imperial banquet—meaning the sort of beanfeast which would have been dished up in any Chinese city during the 17th century for a visiting Manchu emperor, if you can imagine a Manchu emperor deigning to sit down with as few as 24 diners.

One of the items on the menu was roasted white crane—at a guess the Manchurian crane, one of the 14 species of that bird. This was the most recent occasion to my knowledge that crane has been served in a civilized setting. A break in consumption intervened sometime between 1971 and the third century B.C., when a Chinese poet wrote in a poem called "The Summons of the Soul," "All kinds of good foods are ready," and then reeled off a long list of luxurious dishes, coming, after a mouth-watering prelude, to the "fried flesh of the great crane."

Except for this Hong Kong flurry, I believe the Chinese have now given up eating crane and so, probably, has everyone else in the world except some natives of tropical Africa who make moderate use of *Balearica pavonina*, the crowned crane. (Or do the aborigines of Australia, where *Grus rubicunda* is called "the native companion," eat it?)

If you should feel moved to repair this neglect of a once popular ailment, be sure to pick a very young bird, even one "barely out of the egg," in the words of R. C. Izso, the Italian specialist on exotic foods. The flesh of older birds, Alexandre Dumas warns us, is "tough, leathery, insipid and difficult to digest." Once you have made a careful choice among available cranes, you may cook it, the Larousse gastronomic encyclopedia explains, in the same way in which you cook your bustards.

There is a fitness that cranes are now eaten only in Africa, so far as we know, since that is where we first hear of them being consumed. The Egyptians of the Middle Kingdom fattened them for the table, and the ancient Romans, who came to dote on them, followed the example, keeping the birds in aviaries and, according to Varro, stuffing them with food to make their meat tastier. The ancient Hebrews were well aware of their presence, as the Old Testament indicates: "Like a crane or a swallow, so will I chatter," reads Isaiah XXXVIII, 14; and Jeremiah VIII, 7, adds, "Yea, the stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed times; and the turtle [dove] and the crane and the swallow observe the time of their coming." But were they eaten? The crane is not included in the list of prohibited birds, but several in the same category are, notably the heron, often confused with the crane.

Whether the Hebrews ate crane or not, Europeans of the Middle Ages did, and not the meanest among them either; it was a choice item of game, served on the best tables.

One of the oldest medieval cookbooks, written sometime between 1260 and 1290, devotes its poultry section to capons, chickens, ducks and cranes, which suggests that our medieval ancestors, like the Romans, fed domesticated cranes for the table instead of simply hunting them, for otherwise they should have been discussed under the heading of game.

Arnaud de Villeneuve (1235-1315), the learned Catalan who practiced medicine at Montpellier and Paris (and also, to the disapproval of some ecclesiastics, though he was an adviser of Pope Clement V, alchemy and astrology), was particularly fond of crane, which perhaps accounts for the attribution to him, almost certainly incorrectly, of the invention of distillation: it may have been thought that a slug or two of spirits would be useful to choke the crane down.

Carving

At the end of the 14th century a list of goodies collected to be served to King Richard II's weekend guests included 20 dozen cranes and curlews, apparently lumped together indiscriminately, though individual billing was given to the 50 swans and 100 peacocks which were also among the provender. It was at this period that "Babees Book" gave directions for carving the bird, or rather "displaying" it, for the late 14th century seems to have had a prejudice against the word "carving," and used a different synonym for it with every separate food. You "slatted" a pike, "spoiled" a hen, "unbraced" a mallard, "finned" a chub, "untached" a curlew, "barbed" a lobster, "bordered" a pasty, "thighed" small birds, and "dysfygured pecakes" (peacocks). In comparison with the careful directions given for carving birds, complete with diagrams, found in cookbooks today, the 14th-century directions seem to say hardly more than "cut it up." Here is the complete entry for cranes:

"Displaye that crane: Take a crane, and unfolde his legges, and cut off his wynges and his legges, and sauce him with poudres of gynger, mustard vynegre, and salte."

As late as the winter of 1607-8, Captain John Smith reported from Virginia that "the rivers became so covered with swans, geese, ducks and cranes, that we daily feasted with good bread, Virginia pease, pumpions [pumpkins] and putchamins [persimmons], fish, fowle and diverse sorts of wild beasts, so fat as we could eate them." Alexandre Dumas reported in the last century that crane was still being eaten in "certain parts," unspecified, of Eastern Europe.

(c) 1975 Waverley Root.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"The Night Caller," directed by Henri Verneuil, starring Jean-Paul Belmondo, seemed to Richard Eder like watching two movies—"neither one up to much"—with Belmondo carrying "his great nose and jaw structure into battle against criminals and madmen, his misty eyes and bent smile one contemplative pace behind." The main movie is about a deranged man with a fake eyeball and black leather gloves who strangles attractive women. The mini plot has Belmondo chasing and killing a long-sought bank robber in the Paris Métro. In Eder's view Plots I and II have nothing to do with each other except perhaps Belmondo. Eder concludes that producers use Belmondo like a security blanket, "a bit too often . . . with the nub worn down and the creases gone limp."

Covent Garden Launches Appeal For £300,000

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Covent Garden has made a plea for money.

Garden chairman Sir Claus Moser Monday told a news conference after presenting his annual report that by the end of the current financial year the Royal Opera House will be £300,000 in the red unless more government money is forthcoming through grants.

At the moment, the Royal Opera House's income is from ticket sales, donations and an annual grant from the Arts Council, the government body which acts as a patron for the arts in Britain. In the past financial year, ticket sales brought in nearly £2 million following a hike in seat prices which meant a stall seat would cost £10. Donations produced £220,000 while the Arts Council grant was £2.35 million.

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- and, of course, **"The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area."**

The Hudson Letter was created last March by the European Hudson Institute and the International Herald Tribune. Had you subscribed then, you could already have put some surprising projections to work for you:

August 4th Hudson letter, concerning the September OPEC meeting:
"Not only will the new price almost certainly be less in real terms than the price set in December, 1973, but the impact of the increase will of course be much less significant."
(After much dispute, the OPEC members agreed on a modest 10 percent increase.)

May 5th Hudson Letter, on inflation:
"It is too early to conclude that inflation is really receding... The risk remains that inflationary trends will erupt again as reflationary measures in countries like West Germany, the United States and France begin to take hold, and business activity resumes."

April 21st Hudson Letter, on trade:
"Protectionism is the new trend... For the first time since the 1930's the international emphasis is not on reducing trade barriers. It is on protecting domestic markets against foreign suppliers and protecting domestic suppliers and raw materials against foreign buyers."

Special Report on Iran, March 1st:
"The oil producers' petrodollar surplus will not sustain any take-over of the industrial states."
(The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its $ 69.6 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards, Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totalling more than $ 500 million.)

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FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1975

Leyland to Liquidate Innocenti Plant in Italy

MILAN, Nov. 26 (AP).—The British-owned Leyland-Innocenti auto maker, after four months of efforts to solve its growing financial troubles, today decided to shut down its Milan factory employing 4,500 workers and to liquidate the firm.

The decision was announced by the parent company, British Leyland, after bitter wrangles on how to cut labor costs and last-minute negotiations with the Italian government failed to produce any alternative. News of the company's decision led to the immediate occupation of the factory by workers.

The powerful metalworkers unions, which strongly opposed previous plans of the company to fire one-third of the work force and raise productivity, called the action to prevent the firm from removing any equipment or inventory.

A similar move had been decided by unions last May when the French Citroën group decided to liquidate its Italian subsidiary Maserati, which makes luxury cars in Modena. Maserati, employing 800 workers, was later taken over by Argentine-born industrialist Alejandro de Tomaso, backed by an Italian state group.

Jobless Rate a Problem

The decision of Leyland-Innocenti to liquidate the firm, following by less than a week firings of 1,380 workers by the Pirelli rubber group, severely worsened Italy's unemployment problems.

The Italian Industry Ministry has asked the Foreign Ministry to lodge a formal protest with the U.K. government, a communiqué said.

"This decision is unilateral, it is in contrast with the company's previous commitments, and it has even exceeded its project to fire 1,500 out of 4,500 workers," the communiqué said.

Unemployed workers are now estimated to total between 1.3 million and 1.8 million out of a total work force of 19 million.

In the Milan area, where Innocenti and Pirelli are based, unemployment is estimated at 45,000 persons.

A union official noted that the sharp rise in the jobless rate could lead to an "explosive situation" and to severe social tension if the government fails to deal quickly with the labor problems.

Parent Firm in Trouble

British Leyland itself has been on the verge of bankruptcy, leading the Labor government in London to decide last April to take majority control of the auto maker. Prime Minister Harold Wilson said the firm needs $2.16 billion in financing by September 1978 and will need a further $1.2 billion in the following four years.

British Leyland, one of the world's top 10 auto makers and Britain's biggest single exporter, makes the Jaguar, Triumph, Austin, Morris, and M.G. autos as well as Land-Rovers, Range-Rovers and a line of buses.

"The situation has been reached," Leyland said, "where, during the past year, Leyland-Innocenti has lost its entire share capital, including a reinforcement of 15 billion lire (more than $22 million) made in July 1975.

"At a shareholders' meeting held in Rome today the situation was reviewed. The meeting decided that in the continued absence of a viable solution to the company's financial problems there was no alternative other than to place it into liquidation. Accordingly, the necessary official acts have been taken inclusive of the appointment of official liquidators, who will act in the normal way to protect the interests of both creditors and shareholders."

State Take-Over Urged

The Leyland statement said negotiations are in progress "with third parties" to continue production of models previously produced by Leyland-Innocenti. The statement gave no indication who the third parties might be.

A union leader at the Innocenti plant said the only possible solution was the take-over of the firm by an Italian public or private group to diversify production.

In addition to plant write-offs, the company will have to give separation pay to its 4,500 employees. Estimates on this differ, but it is thought that this could cost Leyland around 9 billion lire (about $13 million).

Oil Users Get Warning on Debt to OPEC

LONDON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Developed countries must prepare for potentially enormous transfers of their resources to oil-exporting countries, the British-North American Committee, an authoritative research organization, said today.

The privately-sponsored committee, linking business, banking, labor and professional leaders from Britain, the United States and Canada, concentrated its analysis on problems over the next few years arising from the recent fivefold increase in oil prices.

The statement said that now that the initial challenge of recycling surplus oil funds has been met, oil-consuming and producing nations will have to intensify international cooperation to preserve world economic and financial stability.

Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are presently investing $50 billion annually in financial assets of the oil-consuming countries, the committee said.

Sees Heavy Burden

This massive indebtedness of importing countries will sooner or later have to be repaid by exports of goods and services.

"The potential size of such transfers of real resources is enormous—several hundred billion dollars by the end of the decade," the statement continued.

Without increased productive capacity, the consequent rise in exports to OPEC countries could lead to further inflation or a rapid fall in real incomes in the developed countries, the committee warned.

The report added: "The committee therefore urges the developed consuming countries to find means to channel recycled petrodollars deposited with them into productive investment and not merely into financing existing or higher levels of consumption by underwriting deficits on current accounts."

French Industrialists Say Output Is Up and on the Rise

PARIS, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—Most of the 2,200 heads of French industry interviewed this month by the national statistics institute believe that production rose in October and will continue to increase over the next few months.

The survey, published today, showed that the top executives believe the main beneficiary of the upturn will be the consumer goods sector.

The institute said demand is mainly domestic, but noted that foreign orders, which have been declining steadily for some time, have picked up slightly.

Stocks of finished products, which have been declining since April, are still being cut, the survey said, and are now considered to be only very slightly higher than normal.

The institute said the survey revealed that orders are now running at a higher rate than deliveries, which were themselves at a level higher than that of production.

The survey showed that industry chiefs thought there would be an acceleration of prices at the producer level in the next few months. The institute noted, however, that when industrialists see better prospects, they usually anticipate higher prices.

In related news, registrations of private autos rose 16.3 per cent in October and output increased 1.5 per cent while exports declined 8.1 per cent, the auto producers' federation reported.

Production rose to 357,897 units in the month from 343,948 in the year-ago month. For the first ten months of this year, output totalled 2.68 million units, down from 2.94 million a year ago.

German Auto Sales Up

FLENSBURG, West Germany, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Registrations of new Volkswagenwerk cars rose to 49,627 units in October from 42,897 in September, allowing the company to keep its lead over other West German car producers, according to data published today by the federal motor vehicle office.

Opel new car registrations rose to 43,888 units from 35,288 while Ford-Werke's October figure fell to 24,731 from 31,537. Daimler-Benz registrations held steady at 17,956.

Agnelli Cheered by Rise in Demand in Italy

ROME, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The Italian economy is showing signs of improvement after more than a year of recession, according to Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat and currently head of the Italian employers' federation.

He told the weekly magazine Espresso that several sectors had registered an increase in home and foreign orders and "if these signs hold up and multiply one can conclude that we are pulling out of the acute phase of the economic crisis."

The first concrete indications of recovery came from Fiat itself, where this week demand was up 100 per cent over the same period last year, Mr. Agnelli said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

BASF Expects Dividend Cut

BASF, the West German chemicals firm, expects to cut its 1975 dividend from the 8.50 deutsche marks paid last year, chairman Matthias Seefelder says, but he declines to say by how much. Group worldwide turnover is likely to drop by around 15 per cent to less than 20 billion DM, he adds. Since the start of this year, the company has suffered not only falling sales but much lower operating profits caused by the considerable under-use of capacity, he says. Pretax profits in the first nine months were 53 per cent below those of a year ago whereas after six months they had been down 43.2 per cent and after three months were down 38.5 per cent. The drop in sales quickened to 11.6 per cent from 10.4 per cent in the first half and 8.7 per cent in the first three months of the year. Parent company export sales were off 23.3 per cent in the first nine months and no export recovery is in sight, the company says. BASF investments for the year are likely to total around 1.45 billion DM compared with a target of 1.78 billion DM.

Metallgesellschaft Sees Lower Net

Metallgesellschaft does not expect group net profits in the year ended Sept. 30 to be as high as the 1973-74 consolidated figure of 36.9 million DM. Falling sales, lower metal prices, lower use of capacity and rising costs held down profits in the metal, manufacturing and chemical sectors. Plant construction and transport developed well over the year while the semi-finished aluminum products sector again made heavy losses. Provisional group sales fell 20 per cent in the year ended Sept. 30 to 5.24 billion DM.

Garlock Accepts Colt Offer

Garlock directors have voted to recommend that shareholders accept a revised and extended cash tender offer from Colt Industries, which raised its bid to $35 a share for any and all shares of the mechanical packaging firm. Garlock also had an offer from AMF, which was seeking to acquire Garlock in exchange for AMF stock. Colt, a machine-tool firm, will pay $83 million if all the Garlock shares are tendered.

Protectionism vs. Free Trade

Richard Simmons, president of Allegheny Ludlum Steel, believes that the current campaign by the specialty steel industry to curb imports will become a great U.S. debate involving "protectionism versus free trade." In a speech in Washington, he said that the issue had "far broader implications and significance than the survival of the domestic industry employing 65,000 persons." Mr. Simmons, a leading advocate for some form of import restrictions on specialty steel, said that foreign penetration of U.S. markets was aimed at controlling the American market for specialty steel. He asserted that the foreign producer, by selling at a loss to maintain employment during periods of world recession, could thus discourage investment by U.S. producers and then "charge a premium for his products during periods of high demand." He said he did not believe that protectionism was all bad when used to protect American companies, jobs and to prevent predatory practices "against which we have no defense and which, in many cases, may well be illegal under American law." Allegheny Ludlum is the 10th largest U.S. steel company.

U.S. Court Challenges Swiss Bank Secrecy

Assets Held by Swiss Credit Bank Sought

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—In a frontal assault on Swiss banking secrecy, a federal judge here ordered Swiss Credit Bank of Zurich to deliver an estimated $150 million to $300 million of assets owned by U.S. investors to its New York branch office.

The order, issued by Federal District Judge Gerhard Gesell at the request of the Securities and Exchange Commission, was part of an SEC effort to obtain a full accounting of gold-backed securities that Americans have purchased in Europe with the guidance of American Institute Counselors Inc. (AIC).

Judge Gesell also barred a group of individuals and companies in Europe involved in the transactions from permitting any investor to dispose of the assets in question.

At the same time, both the U.S. concern, an investment adviser based in Massachusetts, and the American Institute for Economic Research, a nonprofit educational institution supported in part by AIC, were permanently enjoined by the judge from violating anti-fraud and broker-dealer registration provisions of federal securities laws.

In a suit and related papers filed in court here earlier this week, the SEC accused the two U.S. organizations; their founder, Edward Harwood; Swiss Credit Bank, and some dozen other European individuals and companies owned by or connected with Mr. Harwood of fraudulently selling at least $280 million in unregistered securities to hundreds of U.S. investors. The SEC charged that the sales were "in violation of virtually the entire panoply of federal securities laws" and were accomplished by "false and misleading statements" about the worth of the securities.

The securities in question are relatively exotic, including about $75 million in so-called "metric accounting units' storage agreements," which were purportedly backed by gold, and more than $73 million in so-called "gold coin securities," according to the SEC charges.

One question raised by the SEC is the extent to which assets actually are available in Europe for any investors seeking to redeem these securities. At the commission's request, Judge Gesell appointed a special auditor to "take control of" the investors' assets.

The order for Swiss Credit Bank to deliver assets to its New York branch reflects the SEC's concern that redemptions by some investors might leave insufficient assets in the bank's control to satisfy all the securities purchasers.

The securities were deposited with the bank at the direction of Mondial Commercial Ltd., a Liechtenstein corporation that handled most of the transactions recommended by the Massachusetts adviser firm. Mondial, in turn, currently is owned by Progress Foundation, a nonprofit Swiss organization also founded by Mr. Harwood, but due to be acquired by AIC on Dec. 8.

U.S.-Brazil Accord Breaks Impasse on New Coffee Pact

LONDON, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Coffee negotiators reached an agreement early this morning that will keep coffee's price relatively high through 1982.

Final polishing remained, but last-minute compromises by the United States and Brazil brought a breakthrough to a new six-year treaty which will regulate world trade in coffee, the second most valuable commodity after oil.

"I consider this is a magnificent example of international economic cooperation," said Fausto Cantu Pena of Mexico, current chairman of the 61-nation International Coffee Council.

Their debate, capping a two-year negotiating effort, was complicated by crop-destroying frosts in Brazil, which by themselves assured that coffee prices will stay high for the next few years.

The negotiators adopted machinery to prevent the price dropping far below these levels. Other mechanisms guard against the price going too high.

The agreement still must be drafted into legal language and accepted by two further meetings of the full council.

The United States and Brazil—coffee's big two, with the United States the largest coffee importer and Brazil the largest producer—compromised on the two technical points which had kept the conference at the breakdown point for 36 hours.

Essentially the United States gave way on its demand for applying penalties to nations which do not ship the full amount of their market-share quotas.

Brazil, together with other concessions, accepted a slightly smaller slice of the world market than its traditional 33 per cent.

The Big Two agreed that 70 per cent of each nation's market share would be fixed and 30 per cent variable according to its level of stockpiled coffee supplies. Of the variable portion, no one country —meaning Brazil—can hold more than 40 per cent of the world total.

Another compromise involved the definition of "shortfalls" and "undershipments"—situations where producers export less than their allocated quota. Brazil agreed to lump both categories together, and the United States dropped its demand that countries which do not meet their quota should be penalized.

These market shares, however, will only be applied when the world's coffee crop again climbs into surplus. Because Brazil's frosts squeezed coffee supplies, quotas will not operate for the first year or more of the new agreement.

Quotas—the adjustment of supplies—are the main mechanism for stabilizing coffee's price. The new agreement provides for quotas to be suspended or reintroduced when prices go up or down 15 per cent from a level set by a complex formula.

Conference sources said this formula currently would mean an average world trade price of about 63 cents per pound, increasing over the next two or three years of short supplies.

The "composite" coffee price was about 60 cents per pound before the Brazilian frosts, about 88 cents per pound in August and has been between 82 and 83 cents per pound during November.

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Economists Pessimistic On Curbing Price Rises

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Four economists, tackling separately the puzzling phenomenon of the persistence of inflation even during periods of recession in the economy, have produced gloomy new insights on why this can and does happen.

The four papers appeared in the Brookings Paper on Economic Activity, published three times a year by the Brookings Institution, a prominent research organization. The authors provided new evidence, and in some cases even new theories, concerning how wages and prices are actually set in the modern economy.

From different directions they all reached roughly the same conclusion—slack demand and recession in the economy, whether or not brought about by purposeful government policy, has only very limited results in checking the rise in wages and in holding back most prices.

Three of the economists—Arthur Okun, George Perry and Charles Schultze—are from Brookings itself. The fourth, Robert Hall, is from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Hall developed a new theory of the "rigidity" of wages, even at times of high unemployment, which emphasized what he called the "non-entrepreneurial" sector of the economy—government, non-profit institutions and regulated industries. A summary of his paper states:

"A drop in demand and a rise in unemployment tend to lower wage offers by the entrepreneurial but do not alter those of the rigid-wage nonentrepreneurial sector, thus widening the wage differential between the two. This widening, in turn, is perceived by the unemployed and encourages them to wait for non-entrepreneurial jobs rather than accept jobs offered by the entrepreneurial sector. At the same time . . . firms in the entrepreneurial sector are discouraged from offering lower wages than they do for fear of not attracting and keeping the workers they need, even in periods of considerable unemployment."

His paper concluded: "Anti-inflationary policies are largely thwarted by their lack of effect on the rigid wage or the flexibile wage, so they depress real output instead of moderating inflation."

Mr. Okun, examining the way most wages and prices are set, reached a strikingly similar conclusion. He found that "holding down output and employment is an extremely slow and excruciatingly painful cure for inflation."

He uses the new terms of "customer prices" (those set by the seller and changed because of movements of costs rather than demand) and "career wages," which are not sensitive to "short-run changes in the tightness of labor markets."

Mr. Schultze, in a shorter paper, found a sizable increase 1975 in "business margins"—the difference between prices and costs. Part of this resulted from the end of price controls, he concluded, but much of it resulted from the recession itself, which led companies to "despair" of earning satisfactory profits on high volume and induced them, instead, to pursue their goal by raising prices and profit margins on each unit sold.

Mr. Schultze concluded that whatever a recession may do to wages—which he did not assess—"depression of aggregate demand... appears to be counterproductive in its effects on price-wage margins."

Mr. Perry examined wage movements in recent years in 10 industrialized countries, including the United States. He found that in some countries, wage "explosions" were best explained as a "battle over income shares" with organized labor perceiving that "it could obtain a larger portion of output gains than it had been getting."

Taking all of the causes of rapid wage increases, Mr. Perry concluded, according to the summary of his paper:

"Wage inflation is quite unresponsive in the short run to changes in unemployment rates. In general, there is a great deal of inertia to wage inflation so that, whatever the rate, it will respond only gradually to changes in economic conditions... In general, institutions such as unions and political forces can lead to wage behavior that would be unpredictable from equations one could normally estimate."

Ford Agrees To U.S. Loans To Aid N.Y.

(Continued from Page 1)

state demonstrated fiscal responsibility.

"It has always been my hope that the leaders of New York would, when the chips were down, face up to their responsibilities and make the tough decisions that the facts of the situation require," the President said. "I have quite frankly been surprised that they have come as far as they have."

'Realistic Program'

He said that only in the last month had there been a concerted effort to put the finances of the city and the state on a sound basis, and he listed six items which he called "a realistic program."

They included spending cuts, $200 million in new taxes, postponement of payments to note holders and reduction of interest payments, agreement by banks and other institutions to wait to collect on their loans and to accept lower interest rates, a requirement that municipal employees bear part of the cost of their pension, and the promise of the city pension system to provide additional loans to the city.

But he warned that "if local parties fail to carry out their plan I am prepared to stop even this seasonal federal assistance."

The aid plan will require action in Congress, which reconvenes Monday. That should not be a problem, since Congress probably would have voted assistance earlier except for Mr. Ford's threats of a veto.

20,000 in U.K. March Against Joblessness

LONDON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—About 20,000 trade unionists marched through London today to protest against rising unemployment in Britain—now at 1,168,000, its highest level since World War II.

The march ended at the House of Commons where the demonstrators met members of Parliament and urged them to help the 5 per cent of the working population who are jobless. But the action was not supported by the Trades Union Congress. Its general secretary, Len Murray, accused extremist groups of "zealously exploiting concern over unemployment."

N.Y. Prices Up on News of Ford Speech

Federal Aid for City Expected to Be Set

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Confident that President Ford would give the green light to federal aid for New York City, Wall Street today extended its advance to three consecutive sessions despite some normal pre-holiday caution.

With passage of legislation on a tax bill in Albany last night, the only ingredient needed to help New York avoid default was for Mr. Ford to change his opposition to government assistance for the city.

Mr. Ford disclosed his position in a televised statement tonight.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 3.15 to 858.55. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 800 to 575.

Volume totaled 18.78 million shares, compared with 17.49 million yesterday.

Burndy Corp. rose 2 3/4 to 30 1/2 after announcing a 3-for-2 stock split.

International Paper gained 1 1/8 to 56 3/8. It registered a proposed public offering of $150 million of debentures.

Also higher were Ingersoll-Rand, up 2 1/2 to 70 5/8; Pillsbury, 1 3/4 to 43; Union Camp, 1 1/4 to 75 5/8; Halliburton, 1 7/8 to 140 1/4, and Travelers Corp., 1 1/8 to 25 1/2.

Iowa Beef Drops

Iowa Beef Processors fell 1 1/8 to 21 1/2 after a delayed opening. Earlier in the week, the company asked for and received the resignation of Walter Bodenstein, a vice-president.

Iowa Beef also said yesterday that the Securities and Exchange Commission denied the company permission to purchase up to 250,000 shares of its common stock.

In large block trades, 269,900 shares of Southern Co. traded at 14 5/8, off 1/8. The issue closed at 14 3/4.

Northern States Power was one of the most active issues, closing at 26 3/4, off 1/8. A block of 200,000 shares traded at 26 5/8.

Amex Index Up

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.31 to 85.44.

The most active issue was Syntex, closing at 34 3/8, down 1 3/8.

Also active were Harland, unchanged at 17 1/4; National Patent Development, up 1/4 to 11 3/4; Imperial Oil Class A, up 3 8 to 24 1/8; and Gearhart Owens, down 1 1/4 to 23 1/2.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.54 to 82.53.

In Chicago, soybean futures advanced 7 cents as bushel and corn nearly 4 cents on demand that was strongly influenced by the weather.

The buying lifted oats prices by about 3 cents and trimmed wheat losses sharply. Soybean meal closed with a gain of about $2 a ton, but soybean oil lost some 75 points, or 3/4 cent a pound.

A weather forecast of heavy snow and lower temperatures moving into the central portion of the country was interpreted by the trade as resulting in expanded use of meal by poultry and livestock producers.

Markets Closed

All U.S. securities and commodities exchanges and banks will be closed on Thursday in observance of Thanksgiving Day.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

TORAY-ITS B.V.

(Incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the Netherlands)

U.S. $15,000,000
Guaranteed Notes due 1st December, 1980

Jointly and severally guaranteed by

TORAY INDUSTRIES, INC.

and

THE BANK OF TOKYO, LTD.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Nomura Europe N.V.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

27th November, 1975

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 26

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
49¾	32⅝	AbbtLab .80	17	101	40⅞	40	40⅞	+ ⅜
47¼	33¼	ACF In 2.40	8	25	38¾	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	5	14	8⅛	8	8⅛	
4¼	1¾	AdmDg .04e	7	6	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
11	7⅝	AdmEx .77e		26	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
6¼	2⅝	Adms Millis		15	3½	3½	3½	
9⅞	3¼	Addressog	15	309	9½	9⅛	9¼	
10	7⅝	Advinv .24e		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
29¾	17¼	AetnaL 1.08	14	287	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
49⅞	31	AetnaLf pf 2		4	32¼	38	38¼	+ 1
12	6⅝	Ahmans .20	6	35	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc	11	14	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
79⅝	44⅝	AirPrd .20b	16	86	63⅞	63	63¼	+ ¾
14	4⅝	AirbnFrt .60	12	19	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	10½	Aircoinc 1	5	38	18⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	AJ Industris	4	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	10½	Alczona 1.20		31	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
14½	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	6	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
94½	78	AlaP pf9.44		z100	92	92	92	+ 1⅞
84⅛	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z20	77½	77½	77½	— ½
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	6	45	10⅜	103	10½	— ⅛
16⅝	13	Albanyln .60	10	12	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
8⅛	4⅝	Albertoc .36	16	20	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
33½	12¼	Albertsn .60	10	31	24	23⅞	24	+ ½
26⅛	18⅜	AlconAlu .80	14	517	21¾	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
16	7½	AlcoStd .56	6	54	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	21	22	23⅞	23	23	— ⅝
7⅞	2½	Alexdrs .16e	7	217	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
11⅝	6⅞	AllegCp .50e	17	8	7⅝	7½	7½	
26⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	5	16	24¾	24¾	24¾	
36⅞	31⅛	AllgLud pf 3		3	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
18¾	12⅞	AllgPw 1.60	8	169	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	10	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	9	341	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .60	6	69	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ¾
15⅝	10¼	AlldProd .60	42	27	10¼	9¾	9⅞	— ⅜
48⅛	15⅞	AlldStr 1.60	8	56	47	46½	46½	— ⅜
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		91	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
10⅝	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	68	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅝
12½	6	AlphaP .35p	8	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
50⅛	27⅞	Alcoa 1.34	14	237	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	— ⅛
46⅞	24¾	AmalSug 3a	3	25	38	37⅞	37¾	+ ¼
36⅛	28⅝	Amax 1.75	10	161	44	43⅜	43⅞	+ ⅞
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		11	107	106½	107	— 3½
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	18	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	3	Amcord .30	5	20	5⅝	5	5⅝	
18⅛	13⅛	Amerce 1.20	6	13	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
33½	26½	Amrc pf2.60		2	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	A Hess .30b	4	305	16⅛	15	15	— ¼
57¼	42	A Hes pf3.50		116	44¼	43⅛	43⅝	
32	7⅝	AAirFlt .48	9	79	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin		512	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	3¾	A Baker .40	8	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	58	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	11	72	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	5	AmBldM .36	7	4	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
34½	28⅞	A Can 2.20a	7	82	32	31½	31⅞	+ ¼
23¼	18⅝	A Can pf1.75		1	22	22	22	+ ¼
3⅛	1	AmCen Mtg		20	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
28	13¾	A Chain 1.20	18	237	27¾	27¼	27¾	
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.58	9	452	26⅝	26	26	
29½	16½	ADistTel .56	11	49	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
21½	14¾	AmElPw 2	9	776	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	3⅞	AFamily .28	7	293	10¼	9½	10⅛	+ ⅜
6	2⅝	AmFin .10p		38	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		38	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅜
10⅞	1⅜	AGenCv 1.32		18	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	
14⅛	9	A Gnins .60	7	31	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
22½	17⅝	A Gin pf1.80		24	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	5	19	10⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
43½	27¼	A Home .92	24	591	37	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	25⅞	AmHosp .34	24	182	33⅞	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
5	1⅞	Am Invest	7	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	3½	A Medicl .12	7	23	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅞	Am Motors		241	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
38¾	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	6	110	33	32¼	33	+ ¾
9⅝	3⅜	Am Seating	5	9	9¼	9	9⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	AmShip .68b	10	31	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
16½	8⅛	AmStand 1	7	210	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ¼
55	47⅝	A Std pf4.75		13	54½	53⅝	53¾	
9⅝	6	AmSterll .40	10	68	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	6	18	28¾	28⅜	28¾	+ ¼
52	44⅜	AmT&T 3.40	10	917	50⅝	50⅜	50½	
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		49	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	40½	ATT pfB3.74		6	45⅝	45⅜	45½	— ⅛
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		7	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	4	9	9	9	— ⅛
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z100	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
28⅝	8½	Ameron 1	5	41	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
	2⅝	AmesD .10e	5	17	6¼	6	6¼	
21¾	10⅝	Ametek 1	8	31	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	11	86	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
22	14⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	35	538	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
14⅝	6⅝	Ampco .40a	4	4	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Ampex Corp		82	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Amrep Corp		11	1½	1½	1½	
38⅛	25½	Amstar 2.40	4	24	38½	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅛
70¼	35¾	Amsted 3.0e	4	11	55	54⅝	54⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Amtel .32	4	25	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅜	13½	Anacond .60		480	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
25½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	28⅝	AndCly 1.20	7	33	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	Angelica .12	8	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅝	9⅝	AnsulCo .53t	4	6	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
15	9⅛	Apache .50	8	47	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
23¼	9½	ApcoOil .49t		4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	11-16	Apeco Corp		26	2⅛	2	2⅛	
13⅞	9⅜	APL Corp 1	5	25	12⅝	12½	12½	
4	1¼	Applid Mag	14	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
56⅝	38	ARA Sv 1.06	13	x39	46⅝	45⅝	46¼	+ 1⅛
11	6⅝	ArcataN .44	5	40	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
41¼	16¼	ArchrD .25b	16	539	38⅝	35⅝	36⅞	— ⅞
27⅝	25½	ArchDan wi		44	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅝
4⅞	1⅝	Arctic Entr		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	2	Aristar		65	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅝	13⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	138	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	ArkBest .35r		29	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
72½	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	6	29	21	20¼	21	
7	1⅝	Arlan RltyD		54	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
7	4¼	Armada Co	9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	6	273	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	25⅝	Arm pf 2.10		2	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z160	47	46	46¾	+ ¾
28	17¼	ArmstCk .80	17	292	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
17⅞	10½	ArmRu .20e	8	105	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
10	5⅝	Arvin .13r	21	26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
47¾	29	ASA Ltd .80		215	30⅜	29⅜	30⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	12	Asarco .40	10	217	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
24⅞	16⅝	AshlOil 1.50	4	93	19⅝	19⅜	19½	
37	16⅝	AsdDrG 1.40	13	244	35¾	34⅝	35⅜	+ ⅛
25⅝	10⅞	AsdSpg 1.40	6	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Athlone .40	3	41	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	AtlcoM .15e		8	1½	1½	1½	
19½	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	14	18⅛	18	18⅛	
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	16	276	92	91⅛	91¼	+ ⅛
73⅝	52	AtlRc pr2.80		116	61½	61	61⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Atlas Corp	42	184	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	ATO Inc .24	5	13	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
65	27¼	AutData .40	28	17	59¼	59	59	— ¼
6	1⅜	Autmind .20	6	44	4⅝	4½	4½	
7⅝	2⅝	Avco Corp		203	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	9¼	AvcoCp pf		36	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	
38⅝	19	AveryPd .30	30	x107	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
9⅞	5⅝	Avis Inc	7	44	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	AvnetInc .50	5	327	10½	10	10⅛	— ¼
27½	12	Avnet pf 1		1	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	18	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
		B						
51¼	27⅝	AvonPd 1.60	21	614	46⅛	45⅝	45⅞	
27⅞	10¼	BabckW .80	7	107	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3	Bache .30e	4	58	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	4½	Bakerln .24	9	102	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	BaldDH .60	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	11⅝	Ball Cp .70	6	4	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
15¾	8½	BallyMf .02e	7	62	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
23	15½	BalGE 1.96	8	40	22⅜	22½	22⅝	— ¼
54	45¾	Balt pfB4.50		z100	51½	51½	51½	
18⅞	14½	BanCal 1.34	9	5	16⅛	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
41¼	24¼	Bandag Inc	20	56	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	— ¼
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		107	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
17	9	BangPapf 2		44	11¾	10⅞	11½	+ 1⅜
11⅝	6½	BanP pf1.25		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	21	28	27⅞	27½	
13⅞	9⅝	BK of Va .88	4	9	10⅝	10⅜	10¾	
42	28⅝	BankTr 3	5	207	31	30⅜	31	+ ⅛
25½	23¼	BnkT pf2.50		44	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	BarbOil 1.60		7	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ½
16⅝	10⅝	BardCR .20	14	538	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ½
11¾	6⅝	BasicInc .60	5	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
31⅜	14½	BatesMf .80	4	105	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
39½	21⅝	BauschL .40	13	145	29⅛	28	28⅞	+ 1
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .19	30	402	41⅝	40⅞	41⅝	+ ½
18	14½	BayStG 1.80	5	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	
4⅞	3¼	BaykCig .24	22	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅝	14⅝	Bearing .40	6	601	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
24⅝	14⅝	BeatFds .76	14	452	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
45½	17⅞	Beckmn .50	17	99	46⅞	46	46⅞	+ 1⅞
40	28	BectDick .50	20	32	40	38⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅞	BeechA .75b	6	21	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ¼
31	13⅝	Beker .28	3	177	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
22	11¼	BelcoP .95e	3	10	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Belden 1.20	9	14	15	15	15	+ ¼
22¼	10½	Bell How .84	8	21	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
18	10½	BemisCo 1b	8	17	13	12⅞	13	+ ½
45½	21⅜	Bendix 2	9	41	42⅝	42	42⅛	— ½
21¼	14⅞	BenfiCp 1.25	6	37	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ¼
52	37½	Benef pf4.50		z50	45⅝	45½	45½	
51⅝	38	Benef pf4.30		3	49	48½	48½	— ½
7⅞	1¼	BenfStd Mtg		12	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅝	1¼	BengtB .07e	5	62	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		53	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
18	2⅝	Best Prod	16	51	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
40¼	24⅝	BethStl 2a	5	468	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	— ⅛
63½	35¾	BigThre .48	21	70	60½	59¾	60⅛	+ ¼
36¼	20⅝	BlackDr .40	25	485	22⅝	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	7	16	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
16	10¼	BlissLau 1b	5	73	13	12½	12⅝	— ½
17½	10⅝	BlockHR .80	11	243	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
39½	12½	BlueBell .80	9	40	36¾	36	36⅛	— ⅜
4	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		41	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
31⅞	15⅛	Boeing .80a	7	193	24¼	24	24⅛	— ¼
27¼	10½	BoiseCas .65	10	1161	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	20½	Borden 1.30	9	247	27⅝	26¾	27	+ ⅛
20⅞	10⅝	BorWar 1.35	11	66	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Bormans	5	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
24¾	15½	BosEd 2.44	9	75	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z40	82	82	82	+ ¼
10⅞	9⅝	BosE pf1.17		34	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5	BrgnHF .20e	6	342	7¾	7½	7⅝	
19½	16	Braun CF	6	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	36⅛	BriggsS 1.60	16	31	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ½
73⅜	45½	BrisMy 1.60	17	216	70⅝	71¾	72⅜	— 1⅛
47	33	BristM pf 2		18	47	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
12⅞	4½	BritPet .36e	5	26	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
24½	12⅝	BrkwyGls 1	7	40	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	+ ¼
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	7	20	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
11⅝	8½	Brown Co	3	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21⅞	10⅝	BwnGp 1.20	18	46	21⅝	21	21⅝	
8⅝	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	9	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
9½	5	BrwnFer .20	18	186	5⅞	5⅝	5½	— ¼
15⅝	9	Brnswk .40	10	242	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
16	9¼	BrshW .40	7	26	12	12	12	
7	1	BT Mtg .90e		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
51¼	28	BcyErie 1	13	55	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	
19	19	BcyErie wi		3	19½	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅛	BddCo .60	8	71	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Bdget Ind		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
27¼	12	BffFo 1.20a	5	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	BiovaW .20		355	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅝
22½	18½	BnkHll 1.86		4	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
8	3¼	BnkrR .20p		22	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	9⅞	Bnkr pf1.50		11	11¾	10⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	14⅞	Brlind 1.20	20	144	29⅝	29⅛	29⅞	— ⅛
42⅞	28⅝	BrlNo .85p	12	102	32⅛	31⅞	32	+ ½
7⅛	6⅛	BrlNo pf.55		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
32	17¾	Brndy .52	19	75	29¼	27⅞	29⅛	+ 2
110¼	61½	Brrghs .60	22	444	84⅞	84	84¼	+ ⅝
		C						
5½	2	CabCab For		78	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	15⅞	Cabot Cp .92		6	19⅛	19¼	19¼	
3⅝	1½	Cadence Ind	1	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	4	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Cal Finanl	88	16	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
16⅞	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	8	6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
18¼	7½	Callahn .30r	10	114	12⅛	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Carn Brn		12	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
36⅞	18¼	CaRL .60a	13	49	19½	19⅛	19¼	
36	27⅝	CaSp 1.24	12	30	33⅛	32½	32⅞	— ⅜
17⅛	12½	CdnPac .86e	6	42	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
13	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
43½	22	CapCit Co	14	17	42	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅝
28⅝	19	Cap Hold .34	13	58	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
3¼	¾	Capit Mtg		18	13-16	¾	13-16	+ 1-16
51	28¼	Carbor 1.70	7	43	48⅝	47¼	48⅝	+ 1¼
3¼	2	Carling OKe		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	Carlisle .88	8	54	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	CaroFrg .28		17	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	350	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
27⅝	24½	CarP pf2.67		27	27¼	27	27	
25⅝	16⅞	CarTec 1.40	5	7	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ½
13½	6⅞	CarrCp .52	27	467	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
13½	10	CarrGn .90e		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	14	30	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅝
10½	6⅛	CartWall .40	8	35	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	6½	CascNGs .92	14	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	13¼	CastlCk .80b	5	40	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
75⅝	48	CaterpTra 2	10	217	69¼	68¼	68⅞	+ ¼
54	28⅝	CBS 1.66	11	367	47⅝	46¼	46⅛	
18¼	11¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
47½	25⅝	Celanse 2.80	22	107	43¼	41⅝	42	— 1¾
51¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
11½	5	Centex .12	25	366	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	12½	CenHd 1.72	7	11	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	
17½	11⅝	CenIllLt 1.60	9	35	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
48	42⅞	CnILt pf4.50		z20	45	45	45	
29⅛	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z300	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
13¾	9⅞	CenIPS 1.20	8	39	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
20⅝	14½	CenLaE 1.28	7	91	19½	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
15	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	9	17	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	9	66	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10	CenSoya .60	14	234	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	16½	CenTel 1.28	9	35	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅛
25	6½	CenDat .10e	12	50	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	— ¼
17½	11⅛	Carro 1.20		16	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅜	Cert-teed .60	20	115	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	7	234	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	10½	Chaplnt 1	9	219	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
19¼	12⅞	Chl pf1.20		140	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
14	9	ChaSp .64	8	277	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
6½	3⅝	CharCo .04e	3	231	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27½	18⅞	Chartr NY 2	4	54	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	ChaseFd .60		29	7	7	7	
38⅝	24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	4	685	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
8⅝	1⅝	ChasT 1.73e		121	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7½	5⅛	Chelsea .48	21	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
45⅛	22⅛	Chem 1.40	4	62	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
43⅝	26½	ChNY 2.88	4	298	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅝
67	37⅞	Chesbg 1.36	21	25	62¼	61⅝	61⅞	— ⅜
37⅞	26	Chessie 2.10	9	67	31½	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	10⅛	ChiEaIll .63a		6117	16	16	16	
11¼	4	ChiMilw Cp		9	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15	8⅝	ChiMilw pf		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
31½	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	7	35	26⅜	26½	26⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		17	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Chris Craft		18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14½	5½	ChCft cvpf		3	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅝
13	8⅛	Chromal .70	6	25	10	9⅝	10	
14⅝	7⅝	Chrysler		418	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅝
4⅝	1⅞	Cl Rlt Inv		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
21½	18⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	x15	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
18½	14¼	CinnGE 1.64	9	82	18½	18⅛	18⅝	
53⅞	44	CinG pf4.75		z20	49	49	49	
48½	40¼	CinGE pf4		z30	44	44	44	
25⅝	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	7	9	19½	19¼	19¼	
37⅝	26⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	6	221	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
39	24⅝	Citicorp .88	10	884	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅝
50⅝	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	88	40	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
6	1⅝	CitzSR 1.17e		35	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
4⅝	15-16	Citizns Mtg		20	1	15-16	15-16	
9⅝	4⅝	CityInvst .66		158	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
1¼	7-16	City Inv wt		5	¾	⅝	⅝	
19¼	11¾	CityIn pf B2		17	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
34¼	22¾	ClarkE 1.60	7	199	26½	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅝
14½	7⅝	ClarkOil .50		512	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
7	2⅞	CLCbam .24	9	45	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
103½	66½	ClevCliff 3a	10	8	96½	95⅝	96½	+ 1½
28⅝	22⅞	ClvElIll 2.48	8	62	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
115¼	106½	ClevEl pf12		z30	113	113	113	
13½	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	11	324	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
8	3¼	CluetPea .30		80	7	6⅞	6⅞	
11⅝	7¾	CluettP pf 1		8	11¾	11½	11½	+ ⅛
7⅝	2¼	CNA Finl	8	263	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		127	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
12	9½	CNAI 1.08a		2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		8	⅜		9-16	
11⅝	5⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	161	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		6	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
17½	11½	CstSG pf1.19		1	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
93½	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	28	220	88¼	87	87⅝	+ ⅜
9⅞	4⅝	CocaBtlg .40	16	263	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
14	6½	ColdwBK .40	11	10	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
4⅝	1½	Coleco Ind		9	3	2⅞	3	
34⅞	22	ColgPal .76	16	676	28⅝	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅜
51½	43	ColgP pf3.50		z10	46½	46½	46½	+ 1
11¾	4¼	CollinAik .56	30	142	11⅝	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Collins Fd	25	8	5	5	5	
41¼	24⅞	ColPenn .40	14	168	37⅞	35¼	35⅞	— 1
22⅞	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	6	5	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Coltlnd 2	3	88	28	27⅝	28	+ ½
54⅝	41⅛	Colt pf4.25		7	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
21	16¼	Colt pf1.60		6	18½	18	18½	+ ½
28¼	22	ColGas 2.06	7	69	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
56¼	49⅝	ColGs pf5.62		2	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ¾
54½	50⅝	ColGs pf5.48		61	52¼	52¼	52¼	
9⅝	2⅝	Colum Pict	6	106	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
23½	12⅝	ColuSOh 2	6	54	23	22¼	22	
101½	95	CoSO pf10.52		z100	101½	101½	101½	
5	1⅛	Colwel Mtg		26	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
16⅞	5	Combd Com	7	228	10½	10	10¼	
37⅝	25⅝	CombE 1.80	18	108	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ¼
31⅞	22⅝	ComwE 2.30		1358	30⅝		30⅝	
30½	25⅝	ComE pf2.87		532	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	19	ComwE pf 2		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		14	20½	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	16½	ComE pf1.42		2	20½	20¼	20¼	
12⅝	5¼	ComwO .22t		121	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
22	13¼	ComO pf1.72		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	9½	Compugrp	7	131	22¼	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	1¼	Comput Sci	11	24	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
46½	28⅝	Comsat 1	7	43	34⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅝
10⅞	3¼	ConAgr .43t	3	17	8	8	8	— ⅛
43½	15⅝	ConsM 1.20a	7	65	40⅞	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
13¾	4½	Congolm .40	25	167	12⅝	11⅞	12	— ⅛
16⅞	10⅛	ConnM 1.60	10	103	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	10⅞	Conrac .70	1	323	28⅝	27¼	27½	— 1⅛
14½	7½	ConEd 1.20e	4	478	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	41½	ConEd pf 6		2	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
46¼	36⅝	ConEd pf 5		6	41⅝	41⅝	41½	+ ⅛
43½	31½	CnE pfC4.65		z140	39½	38	39½	+ 1
21⅞	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	65	139	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
63⅝	43½	ConF pf4.50		4	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	ConFrgt .70	15	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
27	21⅝	ConNGs 2.18	7	53	25⅝	24⅞	25	— ⅛
19⅛	9⅝	ConsuPow 2	8	466	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
69⅞	55	CnPw pf7.76		z200	67½	67½	67½	
68	51¼	CnPw pf7.45		z100	66½	66½	66½	+ 1
76	49	ConPow pf 6		4	74½	74	74½	+ 1
60⅛	51⅝	CnPw pf5.50		20	60¼	59⅝	60	+ ½
47⅝	37½	CnPw pf4.50		z380	42	40⅞	42	+ 1
39½	30	CnPw pf4.16		z100	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
6⅞	3½	Cont Air Lin		58	5	4⅝	4⅞	
29⅝	22⅝	ConCan 1.80	9	75	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5¼	ContCop .50	525	14	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
13	11¼	CtCop pf1.25		z90	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
43⅝	32¼	ContCp 2.60	12	213	44⅝	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅝
47½	36⅝	CtIC pfA2.50		14	48¼	47½	48¼	+ ⅛
46⅝	26⅝	ContlCp 2.32	5	150	31⅝	31	31	
18¼	6¼	ContlIP 1.28e		54	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Contll Rlty		44	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
75	40⅝	ContOil 2	8	1042	60¼	58⅝	59	— ⅝
14⅝	10	ContTele 1	9	138	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
23½	10⅝	Control Dat	19	182	19½	18	19⅛	
29½	19⅝	Conwood 2	7	2	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	CookUn .20t		21	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
58½	23⅝	CoopInd 1.44	9	67	44⅝	44	44¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Cooper Lab	5	91	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅝	5¼	CoopTR .60	12	10	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
13⅞	10	CopT pf1.25		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
11½	7½	Copeind .60	0	619	10⅝	9⅞	10	— ⅛
38⅝	16½	CopRg .50a		30	19	18½	18½	+ ⅛
47⅝	19¼	Coppw 2.40b	5	83	41½	41⅛	41⅛	
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
55⅝	28⅝	CorngG 1.12a	42	167	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— 1
4	1	Cousins Mtg		54	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	CowlesC .40	7	4	7	7	7	
26⅝	10¼	CoxBdct .40	11	175	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
50¼	32⅝	CPC Int 2.14	0	165	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	26½	CraneCo 2	4	16	45	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	CreditF .24	9	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
38½	33	CrockN pf 3		21	37	36⅞	36⅞	
11⅞	7	CrompK .80	7	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	12½	CrouHin .80	88	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	46⅝	CroHl pf3.35		1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ¼
23¼	14⅝	Crown Cork	6	124	19⅝	19	19	— 1
40⅝	24⅝	CrwZel 1.80	10	82	36⅝	35¾	36	+ ½
60	50	CrnZ pf4.20		z10	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
19⅝	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	11	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5½	Culligan .40	8	18	7⅝	7½	7½	
25½	15⅝	CumEng 1a	13	14	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅝
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z100	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¼
6½	3⅝	CunnDrg .20	10	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12	9⅝	CurrInc 1.08		37	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	
15⅝	5⅛	CurtisWr .40	7	374	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ¼
33½	18	CutlerH 1.60	7	28	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	
24⅝	15½	CyclopsCp 1	45	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
31⅝	21	Cyprus 1.40	7	28	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
		D						
7⅝	4¼	DanRiv .10p		40	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	15⅝	DanaCp 1.44	9	32	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ¼
29½	12½	Dartlnd .64	9	55	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
34½	20⅝	Dartlnd pf 2		1	32	32	32	+ ¼
39⅞	8⅝	Data Genl	24	77	36⅝	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	9¼	DaycoCp .50	5	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
52	43	Dayc pf4.25		z20	48	48	48	— ½
27¼	6½	DaytHud .72		11,180	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	47	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
111	102	DPL pf 12.50		z1000	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	
72	60	DPL pf 7.37		z30	66½	66½	66½	+ 1½
73⅝	5⅝	DeanW .50a	4	46	12⅝	12	12	+ ⅜
52	34½	Deere 1.90	8	291	50½	49⅝	50	+ ⅝
13⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	8	64	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	41	24⅞	24½	24⅝	
41⅝	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	23	492	36	35⅝	35⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Deltec Intl		21	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Deltona Crp		26	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
20	12⅝	DennMfg 1	6	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
20⅝	6⅝	Dennys .20a	12	216	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
39¼	23	Dentsply .80	18	3	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	5⅝	Deseret .25	19	189	16⅛	15½	16	+ 1
10	5⅝	DeSotoIn .40		6	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	DetEdis 1.46	8	60	14⅛	14	14⅛	
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z80	85½	85½	85½	
67⅝	50½	Det E pf7.45		z70	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
66	50	Det E pf7.36		z180	66	65½	65½	— ¼
57⅝	42⅝	DetE pf5.50		1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
25	22⅝	Det E pf2.75		6	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Dial Finl .60	5	6	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	
37¼	24⅝	Diamlnt 2	5	43	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
58	21⅝	DiamSh 1.80	8	244	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	14	Dia pf D1.20		284	25	24⅝	24⅝	
10¼	6½	DickAB .40	10	23	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
11⅝	7	Dictaphn .60	10	34	8¼	7⅝	8	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Diebold .40b	9	65	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	DiGiorg .08p		74	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
141	45⅝	Digital Eqt	32	185	133⅞	132⅛	132⅝	
8¼	4⅝	Dillingm .40	5	49	7	6⅞	7	
33⅝	25⅝	DillonCo .96	14	10	30¼	30	30	— ½
55⅝	21¼	Disney .12b	35	387	52⅝	51⅝	52¼	+ ⅝
8⅝	5	Digston .12	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1½	Diversfd In		28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3¼	1	Diversd Mtg		84	1⅛	1	1	
16⅝	7	DrPeppr .36	21	238	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
56½	30	DomeM .80a	10	34	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
4⅞	1⅝	DonLuf Jen		49	2⅛	2	2	
24¾	17¼	Donnelly .60	12	103	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅝
16¼	6¼	DorOlly .20e	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	Dorsey .10	9	226	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
48½	25⅝	Dover 1.40	9	22	46⅝	46	46	
95⅛	53¼	DowCh 1.60	16	241	92⅛	90⅝	91⅛	— ⅝
5⅝	3	DPF Inc	50	11	4⅝	4½	4½	
44⅞	25⅝	Dravo 1.80	8	76	37⅝	37⅛	37½	+ ⅜
70⅞	33⅝	Dresser 1.40	8	221	58⅞	57⅞	58⅛	
18⅝	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		15	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Dreyfus .40a	6	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	10	485	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z50	84½	84½	84½	— ½
78	68	Duke pf8.20		z210	80	79½	80	+ 1
78	63	Duke pf7.80		z100	75	75	75	— ½
78	55⅝	Duke pf6.75		1	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ¼
27½	24	Duke pf2.69		37	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	16⅝	DunBrad 1	20	207	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ 2¼
4	1⅛	Duplan Co		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
133⅞	87⅝	duPont 4.25e	40	171	131½	129⅞	130¼	+ ¼
62½	53⅝	duPnt pf4.50		7	50	58½	58	
18	12¼	DuqLt 1.72	8	99	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
24	19⅝	DuqLt 4pf 2		z110	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
29⅝	24	DuqL pf2.75		z100	27	27	27	
24	21	Dq 2.1pf2.10		z10	24	24	24	
13⅝	5⅝	Dymoln .40	7	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		E						
26⅝	14⅝	EaglP 1.04b	7	87	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	EascoCp .50	7	21	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅝
6⅝	3⅝	EastAir Lin		161	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
33	16⅝	EastGsF .80	6	168	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅞
16	8⅝	EastUtl 1.30	8	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
110	65	EasKd 1.56a	28	498	108¼	107⅛	107⅜	+ ⅝
30¼	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	9	62	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ¼
30	17⅝	Echlin .42	19	22	20⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
28⅝	14⅝	EckrdJk .36	20	59	26⅝	25⅝	26	— ⅝
18⅝	6⅝	EckdNC .32	11	5	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	37⅝	EdisBro 1.40	10	5	48	48	48	— ⅛
19⅝	10	EG&G .14	14	60	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Elect Assoc	4	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
29	11⅝	EDS .50a	11	26	10⅝	10	10⅛	—
2⅞	1⅛	El Mem Mg		31	1⅝	1¼	1¼	—
19⅝	7½	Elgin Natl	16	30	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Elixir Ind	14	37	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	ElPaso 1.10	8	78	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—
37	18⅝	EltraCo 1.40	7	51	22⅝	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
40⅝	23½	EmerEl .75	22	137	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
52	26⅝	EmeryAir 1	31	16	46⅝	46⅛	46½	+ ⅛
11⅝	8	Emeryln .48	11	5	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Embart 1.30	7	101	24⅝	24	24	+ ½
4⅞	1⅝	EMI Lt .18e	14	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
14⅝	10⅝	EmpDE 1.28	9	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6½	4⅝	EmD 5pf.50		z100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5¼	4	Em 4.7pf.47		z300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	5	EmpGas .20	4	26	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
24	14⅝	Englhdlt .80	5	266	21	20⅝	20⅝	—
7	4⅝	EnnisB .32a	5	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	21½	Ensearch 1.60	7	45	22⅝	22	22	— ⅝
28⅝	14⅝	Entex 1.20	7	16	22⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
27½	8⅝	Envirotech	10	37	18⅝	18½	18½	
12	8⅝	Equimrk .88	5	x4	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
31⅝	21½	EquitGs 2.60	5	7	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	11½	EquitLf 2.04e	9	33	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
7	248				31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅝
5⅝	3⅝	Esquire .32	8	56	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Esterline .32	9	9	6⅝	5⅞	6	— ⅛
37½	22⅝	Ethyl 1.30	4	19	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
49⅝	34⅝	Ethyl pf2.40		10	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—
7¼	2⅞	Evans Prod		51	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
17	10	ExCelO 1.10	6	106	15	14½	14⅝	— ¼
21	16	Exclsr 1.68a		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
94	65	Exxon 5.30e	8	537	86⅝	85⅝	86⅛	+ ⅜
		F						
7⅝	4⅝	Fabrge .40	11	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
62¼	17	FairCam .80	15	335	39⅝	37⅝	38⅝	—
9½	4⅝	Falrind .30	9	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅝	8	FairmtF .68	8	1	12	12	12	
10½	6⅝	Fanstsel .40	10	6	9	9	9	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	FarWst Fnl		70	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	Farah Mfg		6	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Fedders Cp		796	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
22⅝	9⅝	FedrlCo 1.48	5	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
19⅝	12	FedMogul	1.48	23	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12	FedNMr .80	7	150	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
27⅛	15⅝	FedPap 1.50	6	13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
18	12⅝	FPap pf1.20		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
11	3⅝	FedSignl .40	5	19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
56½	28⅝	FedDSt 1.24	17	344	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Fibrebd .30p		21	8	8	8	
5⅝	2⅝	FidFin .54e	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
32⅝	25⅝	FideUn 2.40	6	14	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅝
17⅝	7⅝	FieldcrMll 1	20	41	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
12	6⅝	FiltrolCp .60	4	38	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	FinSanB .20	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12⅝	7½	FinlFed .50t	4	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
23⅝	13⅝	Firestn 1.10	9	131	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	
16⅝	9½	FstChar .61t	7	199	12⅝	12	12⅝	—
27⅝	16	FstChic .96	6	242	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	34	FstInBn 1.10	12	96	40⅝	40	40⅝	—
19⅝	11	FstMiss .36	3	35	12⅝	12	12⅝	
32⅝	21½	FstNBo 1.98	6	73	22	21⅝	21⅝	—
24⅝	16½	FstNStBn 2	6	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
22	13⅝	FstPa 1.32	5	50	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
5½	1½	FPaMt 1.47e		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	7	12	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	11⅝	FWisCp 1.76	6	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
39	19⅝	FischM 1.10	7	19	24⅝	24	24	
16⅝	9⅝	FishFds .40	6	16	11⅝	11	11	
14⅝	4⅝	FishrScj .20	7	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
18⅝	7⅝	FleetEnl .24	23	70	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Fleming .40	7	107	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
13½	6⅝	FlexiVan .20	8	52	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅝	11	Flintkot 1.16	8	131	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
29	21	Flin pfB2.25		1	25	25	25	
26⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast	9	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
16⅝	8⅝	FlaGas .90	5	46	14⅝	14	14	
14⅝	13⅝	FlaPow 2.10	8	461	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	15⅝	FlaPwL 1.40	8	124	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
26⅝	18	FlaSt 1.50	4	11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
47	15	FluorCp .40	14	95	35⅝	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
28⅝	10⅝	FMC 1	7	57	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	25	FMC pf2.25		5	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	Fd Fab .30		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
11⅝	5⅝	ForteCB .90	7	64	11	10⅝	10⅝	—
45⅝	31⅝	FordM 2.40	50	289	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	ForMcK .92	5	30	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
26	19⅝	FMK pf1.60		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
24	13⅝	FtHowP .56	13	34	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
34	15½	FosWh 1.16	6	24	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	23	Foxboro .50	8	50	28	27⅝	27⅝	—
32⅝	10⅝	FrnklnM .50	15	149	30⅝	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
31⅝	20⅝	FreepM 1.40	6	25	22	21⅝	22	
20⅝	14	Frusht 1.90	9	66	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Fuqua Ind		89	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
		G						
9⅝	2⅝	Gable Ind		14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2½	7-16	GAC Corp		91	11-16	⅝	⅝	— 1-16
13⅝	7⅝	GAF Cp .32	6	140	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	13	GAF pf 1.20		9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
39⅝	23⅝	GATX 1.80	7	57	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
46	33⅝	GATX pf2.50		3	37⅝	37	37	— ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	GamSk 1.40	5	19	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—
39⅝	23	Gannett .60	19	97	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—
	⅝	GardDen .76	13	85	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+
16	6⅝	Garfinkl .76	8	20	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
31⅝	11⅝	Garlock .96	11	438	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	6	14	12	11⅝	11⅝	—
5	1⅝	Gateway In	13	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
8⅝	2⅝	GCA Corp	18	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
11⅝	5⅝	Gemlcs Cap		9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13⅝	11	Gemlnir 1a		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
11⅝	7⅝	GnAInv .24e		20	10	10	10	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	GenBanc .8u	14	9	9	8⅝	9	
12⅝	7⅝	GnCable .72	6	29	10⅝	10⅝	10	
15⅝	10⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
24	7½	G Cinma .54	8	21	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$30,000,000

Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine

10% Bonds Due 1985

Principal, premium, if any, and interest payable in United States dollars in New York City or in certain cities outside the United States without deduction for or on account of French withholding taxes, all as set forth in the Offering Circular. Interest is payable annually on November 1, commencing in 1976.

MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A. — BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — ANDRESENS BANK A/S
BAER SECURITIES CORPORATION — BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCA DEL GOTTARDO
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO — BANCO DI ROMA — BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft — BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) Limited
BANK MEES & HOPE NV — BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. — BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS POUR LE GRAND-DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG — BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BANQUE WORMS — BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited — BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — BERGEN BANK — BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
BREISACH PINSCHOF SCHOELLER Bankkommanditgesellschaft — CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS
CAPITALFIN INTERNAZIONALE S.p.A. — CAZENOVE & CO. — CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited — COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft — COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.p.A.
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL — CREDIT LYONNAIS — CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited — CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — DBS-DAIWA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL Limited
DELBRUECK & CO. — DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE —DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK— — DEWAAY & ASSOCIES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S.
DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION — DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION HARRIS & PARTNERS Limited
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft — EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG Aktiengesellschaft — EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited
FINACOR — FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited — ROBERT FLEMING & CO. Limited
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
GREENSHIELDS INCORPORATED — HAMBROS BANK Limited — HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited — IBJ INTERNATIONAL Limited
ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO — JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY Limited
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited — KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK — KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited
KREDIETBANK N.V. — KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING, CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.) — KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Limited — LAZARD FRERES ET CIE — MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited
McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY Limited — MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Securities Underwriter Limited
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. — SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited — MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited — NEUE BANK
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD. — NOMURA EUROPE N.V. — NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK Limited — PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT SECURITIES S.A.
PICTET INTERNATIONAL Limited — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V. — POST-OCH KREDITBANKEN, PKBANKEN
PRIVATBANKEN Aktieselskab — N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited
SCHRODERS & CHARTERED Limited — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN — SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated
SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA RAS GROUP — SOCIETE GENERALE — SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. — STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. — SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft — J. VONTOBEL & CO. — WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER INC. — S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WARDLEY Limited — WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WOOD GUNDY LIMITED

November 27, 1975.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issues / November, 1975

$300,000,000

Province of Ontario

(Canada)

Principal and interest payable in The City of New York in lawful money of the United States of America.

$200,000,000 Thirty Year 9.25% Debentures Due November 15, 2005

$100,000,000 Ten Year 8.40% Notes Due November 15, 1985

Salomon Brothers — **Wood Gundy Incorporated**

The First Boston Corporation — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — A. E. Ames & Co. Incorporated
Dominion Securities Harris & Partners Inc. — McLeod, Young, Weir, Incorporated
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated
Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated
Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated
White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated
Bell, Gouinlock & Company Incorporated — Burns Bros. and Timmins Inc.
Fry Mills Spence Inc. — Nesbitt Thomson Securities, Inc.
Greenshields & Co Inc — Midland Doherty Inc.
Pitfield, Mackay & Co., Inc. — Richardson Securities, Inc. — UBS-DB Corporation

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 26

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅜	2¼	Gen Develp	6	16	3¾	3¼	3¾	
55¾	39	Gen Dynam 1	5	187	41¼	40	40	+ ½
[illegible]	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	16	1050	48⅝	47¾	47⅞	– ¼
[illegible]	16⅞	GnFood 1.40	12	359	28½	27¾	27⅞	– ⅜
[illegible]	12½	GnGth 1.22e	15	6	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	– ⅛
[illegible]	4⅞	GenHost .36	2	36	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
		GenInstru	11	46	8⅛	7⅞	8	
[illegible]	6⅛	GenMed .20	10	12	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
[illegible]	28¼	GenMills .66	18	44	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	31½	GnMot 2.40e	14	993	56⅝	55⅞	56⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	59	GMot 5pf		5	65½	65	65½	+
[illegible]	45½	GMot pf3.75		5	49½	49½	49½	
[illegible]	4	GnPort .30p		110	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
[illegible]	10⅞	GPubUt .66	7	1366	16⅛	[illegible]	16⅛	–
[illegible]	5⅝	GenRefr .40	5	40	9	9	9	+ ¼
[illegible]	23⅞	GnSignal .84	12	32	37⅝	37¼	37¼	– ⅛
[illegible]	7¼	Gen Stee	4	15	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
[illegible]	16⅞	G TelEl 1.80	2	881	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	25⅝	GTIE pf2.50		7	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
[illegible]	13½	GTFl pf1.25		z200	13⅝	13½	13½	–
[illegible]		GTFl pf 1.?		z200	14	14	14	– ¼
[illegible]	10⅛	G Tire 1.00b	5	91	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	2⅞	Genesco Inc		58	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
[illegible]	25¼	GenuPts .64	23	76	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	25⅞	GaPac .80b	17	393	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	58	GaPw pf7.80		z70	71	71	71	
[illegible]	58	GaPw pf7.72		z150	71½	70	71	
[illegible]	12½	Gerber 1.0	11	460	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	– ⅜
[illegible]	127½	GettyOil 2e	12	46	162½	161⅛	161½	+ 1
[illegible]	4	Gt Bst .20	26	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	– ⅛
[illegible]	6	GlanPCem	10	3	11	11	11	
[illegible]	7½	GibrFin .30	5	8	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
[illegible]	3	GiddLew .40	3	83	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	6	GiddHill .52	6	11	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	21¼	Gillette 1.50	13	142	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	4	Gino Inc	14	96	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
[illegible]	7⅝	Global Mar	6	47	8⅝	8⅛	[illegible]	+
[illegible]	17⅛	GlobeUn	8	17	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅜
[illegible]	11	GoldWt Fin	6	32	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
[illegible]	12½	GoldW pf wi		26	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	13¾	Goodrh 1.12	8	208	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	12⅝	Goodyr 1.10	10	350	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
[illegible]	6⅝	GorJwlA .32	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	13⅞	GouldIn 1.20	7	76	28½	27⅞	28½	– ¼
[illegible]	13⅜	Gould pf1.35		4	20¼	20	20	– ¼
[illegible]	19⅝	Grace 1.70	5	20	25¾	24⅞	25⅝	+ ½
[illegible]	17⅝	Grainger .30	21	33	27	26⅞	26⅞	– ⅛
[illegible]	7⅝	GrandUn .80	10	93	13½	13¼	13¼	– ⅛
[illegible]	16⅝	Granitv 1.60	6	22	26	25⅝	25¾	+ ¼
[illegible]	6⅝	GrayDrg .50	6	22	15	14⅝	14⅝	
[illegible]	7⅛	GtAtlPac		74	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	– ⅛
[illegible]	10⅛	GtLkDr 1.20	5	3	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	– ⅛
[illegible]	26⅝	GtNorN 1.80	6	x74	43⅞	43	43⅛	– ¼
[illegible]	10⅝	GtWFin .44	7	106	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	20⅜	GrtWU 2.92e	1	2	35	35	35	+ ½
[illegible]	15	GWn pf1.88		34	20½	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	10⅛	GrGiant 1.08	8	x26	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	– ⅛
[illegible]	10⅛	Greyhd 1.04	9	181	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
[illegible]	1⅜	Greyhnd wt		209	2	1⅞	2	
[illegible]	1	Grolier Inc		32	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	10	Grumm .60	5	49	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	
[illegible]	6⅝	Guardin .2?	9	25	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
[illegible]	1	Guard Mls		21	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	4⅝	GlfLfHld .56	8	128	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	1	GulfMtg Rlt		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
[illegible]	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	6	936	21	20⅝	20⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	11⅝	GulfResrc 1	3	55	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.16	8	55	13⅝	13½	13½	– ⅛
[illegible]	18⅝	GlfWInd .60	5	382	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	– ⅛
[illegible]	3⅝	GlfW Ind wt		104	4⅛	4	4	– ⅛
[illegible]	45	GlfW pf 3.87		5	75⅝	75	75	– ½
[illegible]	33⅝	GlfW pf2.50		8	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	1⅝	Gulton Ind	9	16	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛

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[illegible]	10⅝	HeifFB .50	13	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	11	HallPrt .80a	6	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	41⅜	Hallibtn .3?	13	123	140⅝	139	139⅝	+ 1⅝
[illegible]	14⅝	HamrIP 1.20	5	23	16	3-5⅝	16	+
[illegible]	3⅝	Hammond	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	3⅝	Handlmo .40	7	22	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
[illegible]	20⅝	HandyHar	3	7	21½	21⅝	21½	– ⅛
[illegible]	6⅝	HanesCp .76		9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
[illegible]	28⅝	Hanna 1.60	10	15	47½	47⅝	47⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	7	24	25½	25⅝	25⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	3	Hardees	7	23	5⅝	5½	5½	– ⅛
[illegible]	22	Harnisf 1.20	4	105	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	6	Harrah .40e	9	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	14½	Harris 1.20	66	121	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	10	Harsco 1.20	4	18	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	3½	HartSMx .68	9	32	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	6½	HarteHk .30	11	37	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
[illegible]	11⅝	HattSe 1.44a	6	15	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	7½	HayesAlb 1	8	17	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	2⅛	Hazeltine		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	5½	Hecks .12	8	36	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	– ⅛
[illegible]	13½	HeclaM .24t	17	69	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	6⅝	Heilem .48a	6	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	36⅝	HeinzH 1.28	13	24	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	2⅛	Helene Curt	7	29	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	21	HellerInt .84	10	16	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	– ½
[illegible]	20	HelmerP .36	8	22	32½	32⅛	32⅛	– ⅛
[illegible]	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
[illegible]	6	HemInc .66e		17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
[illegible]	21½	Hercules .80	30	581	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
[illegible]	18⅝	HershyFd 1	8	28	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	18⅝	Heston .80	5	41	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	– ⅛
[illegible]	22⅝	Hestn pf1.60		45	22⅝	22⅜	22	– ⅛
[illegible]	20½	Heublin 1.20	14	84	47	46⅝	46⅝	
[illegible]	58⅝	HewlPk .30	29	325	98⅝	95⅝	98⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	3½	High Voltg	19	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
[illegible]	12½	Hillenbd .68	8	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
[illegible]	11⅝	HiltonH 1.40	14	24	35½	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	2⅛	HMW Ind	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
[illegible]	11½	Hobart .88	14	94	24⅝	23½	24	+ ½
[illegible]	8⅝	HoernW .72	7	65	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
[illegible]	4⅝	Hoff Elctrn	11	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	5⅝	Holiday .35	18	241	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
[illegible]	11⅝	HldyA 1.70t		5	28	28	28	
[illegible]	22½	HollySug .3a	2	21	33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	31½	Homestk 1a	14	305	33½	32⅝	33	– ⅛
[illegible]	20⅝	Honywll 1.40	12	315	34⅝	34	34⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	12⅝	HoovBll 1.36	7	17	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	1½	Horizon Cp		32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	8⅝	HospCpA .24	11	45	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	5⅝	Hostlnl .36	10	78	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	7⅝	Houdail .80a	5	51	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	22	Houd pf 2.25		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	6	HougMif .60	6	62	13⅝	13⅛	13	+ ⅛
[illegible]	3⅝	HousFab .20	13	59	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	11⅝	HoushF 1.10	6	76	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	25½	HouF pf2.50		10	31¼	31	31	– ⅛
[illegible]	26⅝	HouF pf2.37		5	35½	35	35	– ⅛
[illegible]	18	HousLP 1.56	9	97	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	29⅝	HousNGus 1	13	142	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	4⅝	HowJohn .24	14	299	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
[illegible]	9	Hubbrd 1.60	6	77	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	– ⅛
[illegible]	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	7	3	17½	17	17	– ⅛
[illegible]	13⅝	HudsB 1.60a	7	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	36½	HughsTl .40	12	118	40	38⅝	39	– ½
[illegible]	4⅝	Humana	8	28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	10⅝	HuntCh .30	19	87	12	12	12	
[illegible]	6⅝	HuttnEF .40	4	23	17⅝	16⅝	17	
[illegible]	11⅝	Huyck .40	17	13	14	13⅝	13⅝	
[illegible]	4½	Hydromt .24	7	18	9⅝	9	9	– ⅛

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[illegible]	10⅝	ICInds 1.30	7	98	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	62	ICInds pf 4		4	74½	74½	74½	– ⅛
[illegible]	27⅝	ICInd pf3.50		12	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
[illegible]	1⅝	ICN Pharm		81	3½	3⅝	3⅝	–
[illegible]	20⅝	IdahoP 2.08	11	30	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	11⅝	IdealBasic 1	6	142	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	51	Ideal pf4.75		1	58½	58½	58½	– 1½
[illegible]	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	6	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	2	IDS Rlt .71p		58	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	51	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	20⅝	IlPow pf2.35		z10	26½	26½	26½	– ½
[illegible]	20	IlPow pf2.21		z50	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	17	ITW .50	17	7	24	23⅝	23⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	7½	ImplCpA .28	5	77	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
[illegible]	28	INA Cp 2.10	12	88	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	14⅝	INA Inv 1.39		7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	7½	IncoCu .93e		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	14⅝	IndianGas 2	8	6	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	13	IndplPL 1.82	9	12	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	48	In PL pf6.25		2	75	75	75	+ 1
[illegible]	16	IndNat 1.20	16	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	3½	Inexco Oil		45	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	
[illegible]	61⅝	IngerR 2.48	14	183	70⅝	69½	70⅝	+ 2⅝
[illegible]	38	IngR pf2.35		36	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
[illegible]	27⅝	InldCon 1.80	7	19	42½	42⅛	42⅛	
[illegible]	32⅝	InldStl 2.40a	7	70	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	5⅝	Inmont .44	7	104	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	3⅝	Insilco .70	6	60	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	22	InspCop .80	51	2	23½	23	23⅛	
[illegible]	1	Instit InvTr		77	1	1	1	
[illegible]	4⅝	Integon .32	7	3	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	18⅝	Interco 1.46	9	130	40⅝	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
[illegible]	4⅝	Intercl Div	3	2	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
[illegible]	24⅝	IntrikeInc 2	4	28	25½	25	25⅛	– ⅛
[illegible]	157⅝	IBM 7	16	488	226	223⅝	225⅝	+ 1
[illegible]	22½	IntFlav .30b	36	247	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	19⅝	IntHarv 1.70	4	184	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	6⅝	IntHold .68e		42	13	13	13	+
[illegible]	30⅝	IntMinCh 2	4	217	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	6⅝	Int Mining	6	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
[illegible]	17⅝	IntMultf 1.36	7	4	26½	26⅝	26½	+ ½
[illegible]	21⅝	InNick 1.40a	8	38	25⅝	25	25⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	34⅝	IntPaper 2	12	171	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	+ 1
[illegible]	3½	IntRectif .15		58	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	14⅝	IntTT 1.60	7	504	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
[illegible]	34⅝	ITT pf4.50		6	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
[illegible]	31⅝	IntTT pfJ4		1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	32⅝	IntTT pfK4		11	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	21	ITT pfN2.25		34	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		9	46½	46⅛	46½	
[illegible]	11⅝	Intrpce 1.20	7	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	47⅝	Intrpce pf 5		2	65½	64⅝	65½	+ ½
[illegible]	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	6	3	17½	17½	17½	– ⅛
[illegible]	11⅝	IntrsPw 1.40	8	19	15	14⅝	14⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	3	IntrstUn .24	5	9	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	12⅝	Iowa Beef	3	939	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	– 5⅝
[illegible]	8⅝	Iowa El 1.20	14	22	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
[illegible]	10⅝	IowaIlG 1.36	35	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
[illegible]	16⅝	IowaPw 1.84	6	5	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	14⅝	IowaPS 1.60	6	48	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
[illegible]	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	13	39	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
[illegible]	13⅝	ITE Imp .80	7	42	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	5⅝	Itek Corp		37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	3⅝	ItelCorp .20	5	13	6⅝	6	6	– ⅛
[illegible]	8½	IU Intl .85	4	280	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	– ⅛
[illegible]	22½	IU Int A		2	25	25	25	+ ½
[illegible]	19⅝	IU Int pf1.25		2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛

J

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18½	8	JamesF .68	9	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	– ⅛
16⅝	9½	Janitzn .70	6	15	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	– ⅛
11½	5⅝	JapanF .93e		27	9	8⅝	9	
38⅝	26⅝	JeffPilot .72	13	16	31⅝	31½	31½	
122	107	JeC pf 13.50		z210	112	110½	112	+ 1½
82	71	JerCe pf9.36		z100	81⅝	81⅝	81½	+ ½
74	58	JerCe pf8.12		z20	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	– 1⅝
65	57	JerCe pf7.88		z130	69	69	69	
39½	33	JerCen pf 4		z10	36	36	36	+ ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	JewelC 1.20	9	18	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	Jewelcor		82	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
44	22⅝	JimWalter 1	8	60	33	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
47⅝	28	JimW pf1.60		3	37½	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	14	JHenS 1.50e		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	– ⅛
21⅝	18	JMcr .40e		9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
26⅝	19	JhnMan 1.20	12	190	22⅝	21	21⅝	–
99⅝	72¼	JohnJn .80a	31	208	94⅝	93⅝	93⅝	
13⅝	8	JohnCon .80	8	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅝	5	JonLogn .40	20	146	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
31	24⅝	Jorgen 1.60	4	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	– ⅛
24⅝	11½	Jostens 1b	9	17	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	28⅝	Joy Mfg.	9	159	33½	31½	31⅝	– ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Justice Mtg		72	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

K

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
34⅝	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5	28	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
58	40½	KaiA pf 4.12		1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
40	35⅝	KaiAl 4.75pf2.37		z2400	39⅝	39½	39½	
7⅝	4⅝	KaisCem .50	8	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛

This announcement is published solely for information.

NEW ISSUE
in the United States

November 21, 1975

$250,000,000

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Shuman, Agnew & Co., Inc. — Stone & Youngberg — Stuart Brothers

Burton J. Vincent, Chesley & Co. — Craug & Ostiguy Inc. — Freeman Securities Company, Inc.

Lévesque, Beaubien Inc. — Raffensperger, Hughes & Co. Incorporated — Thomas & Company, Inc.

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 26, 1975

Sales Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4850 Abby Glen	350	340	340	
3400 Abitibi	$9⅞	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
700 Acklands	$14½	14½	14½	
2000 Agnico E	325	315	316	− 5
27360 Alta Gas A	$11½	11¼	11¼	− ¼
525 Algo Cent	$13⅝	10½	10½	− ½
1600 Alminex	$5¾	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6910 Alco A	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
4989 BP Can	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6190 Bank N S	$45¼	45	45¼	+ ½
1000 Baton B	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
10047 Bell Canad	$44	43⅞	44	
100 Beth Cop A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1010 Block Bros	335	325	335	+10
2100 Bovis Cor	103	100	100	− 3
1400 Bralor Res	200	198	200	+ 2
400 Bramalea	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
30056 Brameda	105	102	101	+ 7
3220 Brenda M	410	410	410	− 5
900 Bridger	300	296	300	+ 4
200 BC Forest	$16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
700 BC Phone	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
3200 Brunswk	380	375	375	
700 Budd Auto	460	450	450	
470 Burns Fds	$9½	9½	9½	
1010 Camflo	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ¼
950 Campau A	460	455	455	
9460 C Nor West	460	445	450	+ 5
300 C Pakrs C	$19½	19½	19½	
5900 C Tung	250	240	242	−13
100 Cdn Cel	485	485	485	+ 5
50 CGE	$24	24	24	− ½
9510 Cl Bk Com	$26⅜	26¼	25½	
940 Cdn Tire A	$47⅞	46⅞	47⅞	+ ½
2800 C Utilities	$9½	9⅝	9½	+ ¼
550 Canbra	330	320	320	−10
400 Candel Oil	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	− ½
565 Cassiar	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1150 Celanese	420	410	410	−10
900 Chieftan D	$7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	− ¼
9500 Coch Will	40	38	40	+ 2
2200 C Holiday I	295	290	290	− 3
2950 Con Bldg	225	223	225	
3750 Con Distrb	360	335	350	− 5
6025 Cons Gas	$12½	12⅛	12½	
700 Craigmt	445	440	440	− 5
550 Crush Intl	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
1001 Denison	$51½	51	51	—
3400 Dickisn	485	480	485	+ 5
1425 Dofasco A	$24¼	24¼	24¼	− ½
3305 Dom Store	$17	16¾	17	+ ¼
300 Du Pont	$19	19	19	
830 Dylex L A	$7¾	7⅝	7¼	+ ⅜
1220 East Mal	208	205	208	− 2
800 Electro A	355	350	350	−10
500 Emco	$7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
1700 Falcon C	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
2384 Falcon	$29¼	28⅞	28⅞	− ⅛
500 Fed Ind A	$5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
414162 Gnt Mascf	114	89	112	+25
1500 Gibraltar	$5⅛	490	5⅛	+ ⅛
100 Goodyear	$14	14	14	+ ⅜
600 Granduc	108	108	108	+ 2
370 Gt Oil Sds	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
250 GL Paper	$21¼	21½	21½	− ¼
1000 Gt W Life	$51	51	51	+ 1
1271 Guar Trst	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	− ½
2200 Hambro C	200	172	200	+25
3582 Hawker S	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	− ¼
528 Hayes D A	$6	5⅜	6	+ ¼
1735 H Bay Co	$15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
700 Huron Eri	$25½	25½	25½	
200 Indusmin	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
25 Inglis	$12	12	12	− ¼
500 Inland Gas	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
1838 Int Mogul	280	279	280	+ 1
14926 Intpr Pipe	$12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
2400 Inv Grp A	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
826 Jannock	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
8793 Kaiser Re	$10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
1925 Kaps Tran	180	176	180	+ 5
11400 Kerr A A	$10⅛	10	10	
2000 Koffler A	360	355	355	
2367 Labatt A	$18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ½
50 Lab Min	$29	29	29	
75 L Ont Cem	315	315	315	−10
177 LL Lac	145	145	145	
500 Lob Co A	475	460	460	−15
2900 Lob Co B	475	465	465	−15
425 Loeb M	280	280	280	+ 5
3990 MB Pfd	$18¾	18½	18¾	+ ½
2200 Matgmi A	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
1100 McGraw H	430	425	425	− 5
3506 Moore	$50	49⅝	49⅝	− ⅛
10 Nat Trust	$15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
3693 Noranda A	$32⅜	31⅜	31⅜	− ⅝
1505 Nowsco W	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
500 OSF Ind	340	335	335	
2100 Orchan A	234	230	230	− 5
5850 Oshawa A	425	410	425	− 5
2220 Pamour A	345	330	345	+10
5850 PanCan P	$17⅛	16½	16½	− ⅝
1000 Pembin A	350	350	350	
100 Petrofina	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
3420 Pine Point	$29⅞	28½	29	−3¼
100 Pitts C	$5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
3800 Que Sturg	110	105	110	− 3
1300 Rayrock	65	64	64	
400 Redpath A	$20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ½
475 Reed Oslr A	490	485	485	
101 Reichhold	$18	18	18	
460 Ravnu Prp	69	65	69	− 2
500 Rothman	$14	14	14	
17515 Shell Can	$15⅝	15¼	15¼	− ¼
3995 Sherritt A	$5½	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
850 Siebens	$10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
5439 Simpsons	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
200 Simpson S	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
1300 Slater Stl	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	− ¼
1130 Southm A	$24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
400 St Brodcst	$7	7	7	+ ⅛
5633 Stelco A	$28¼	27⅞	27½	− ⅜
1050 Steep R	135	135	135	− 3
5400 Sundale O	$6	5¾	6	+ ¼
740 Tara	$13¼	13	13¼	
9636 Teck Cor A	375	365	370	+20
1200 Teck Cor B	300	280	290	+15
200 Teledyne	$5	5	5	+ 5
3300 Tyom N A	$13	12¾	13	+ ¼
4896 Tor Dm Bk	$42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	− ⅜
20302 Tor Star B	$14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
624 Traders A	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ¼
1625 Trans Mt	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
12834 TrCan PL	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
300 Un Carbid	$19	19	19	
1300 UGas A	$7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
405 Union Oil	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
800 U Keno	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅜
12720 U Siscoe	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
7650 Upp Can	114	105	110	+ 5
100 Van Der	280	280	280	
3400 Vestgron	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
1220 Voyager P	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
415 Weldwod	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1560 Wstburne	$9	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
3100 West Mine	298	292	298	+ 3
100 Westnhse	$17½	17½	17½	− ½
470 Weston	$18	17¾	18	+ ½
500 Woodwd A	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
900 Yk Bear	210	208	208	+ 3

Total sales 2,248,803 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1300 Algoma	$ 25	25	25	
3907 Bank Mont	$ 16¾	16½	16½	
1120 Basic Res	$ 8¼	8¼	8¼	
4300 Bombard	270	245	260	+20
384 Can Cement	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	− ¼
150 Cdn Indust	$ 20	20	20	− ⅛
550 Dom Bridge	$ 27	27	27	+ ⅛
200 Fncl Col	145	145	145	+15
200 Imasco	$ 27⅜	27¼	27¼	− ¼
160 Laur Fin	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6750 Molson A	$ 20¼	20	20	+ ½
500 Mont Trust	$ 12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅞
300 Power Cp	$ 8¼	8¼	8¼	
6457 Royal Bank	$ 31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ¼
211 Roy Trust A	$ 20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
8700 Cellers	450	440	440	

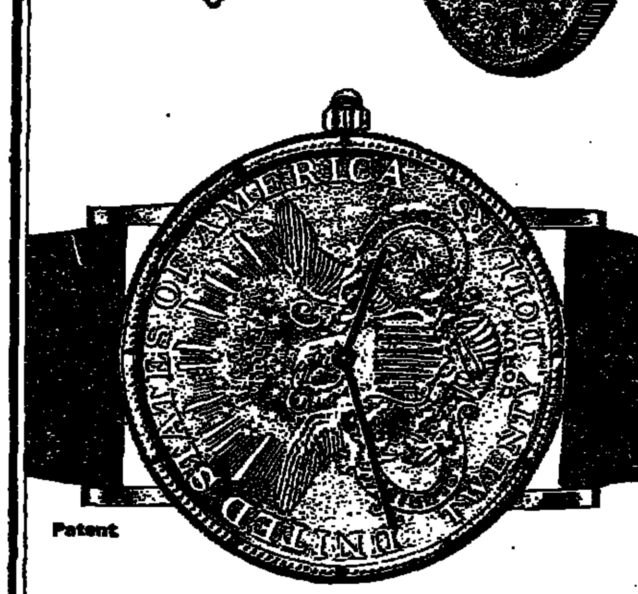
Total sales 790,867 shares.



CORUM

Straight from the bank!

Indeed, we took an old, authentic gold coin, cut it in half and inserted our famous CORUM ultra-thin movement in between.



The price is quite high! But... a small price to pay for a family heirloom.

CORUM
Fine hand-made watches

At the finest jewellers. For a full-colour brochure write to CORUM 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds Switzerland.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Nov. 26, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and TST		
1st Bk Sy	44⅝	45½
1stEmp S	9½	10¼
1st Wn F	1½	1¾
Hartf NC	14½	15
Midl eks	17½	18½
Shaw Cp	30	31
U Va Bks	14¼	14⅝
Va N Bnk	13¾	14¾
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	14¾	15¼
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¾	6⅞
AID Inc	3⅝	4⅛
AVM Cp	1¼	2
Acushnt	10¼	11
Addisn W	7⅞	8¼
Adv Ros	1½	1¾
Alberts	6¼	7
Allco Inc	7⅝	8½
Allyn Bec	4⅝	5⅛
A El Lab	⅞	1¼
Am Exp	38⅝	38⅞
Am Finl	7	7⅝
Am Furn	3⅛	3⅝
Am Greet	6⅞	7¼
Am Telev	14¾	15½
Am Weld	8½	9⅛
Amtr Dv	⅜	⅞
Anadite	6⅞	7¼
Anheus B	35⅜	35⅞
Ard May	1⅞	2⅛
ArkWIG	15½	16
Arvida	4	4½
AsCC Bot	16¾	17½
AtlGas Lt	14	14⅝
Baird At	3⅛	3⅝
Balt PntC	13¾	14¼
Bang Hy	11⅞	12
Bkam Rlt	5½	6
Bassett F	17¾	18½
Bayls Mk	8⅝	8⅞
Beeline F	4⅝	4⅞
Betz Lab	37½	38¼
Bibb Co	7	7½
Bird Son	76	79
Birtchr	1	1⅜
Bick Hills	35¼	36¼
Bonza Int	1⅜	2
Booz AH	7	7⅝
Braden	4⅝	5¼
Brinks	9⅛	9⅝
Brks Sca	11¼	12½
Brwning	2⅞	3⅛
Buckb M	4⅝	5¼
Buckeye	9¼	9¾
Burn Sim	4	4½
CalWSv	25½	26½
Campl Ch	1½	1⅞
Canrad H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	4⅛	4⅝
Capin Air	2⅛	2½
Care Cp	2¼	3
CenVt PS	11¼	11¾
Chm Lea	8	9
Chesa Ut	8½	9½
Chi Bridg	62½	64
Chitn Cp	3¼	4¼
ChrisSe	121	124
Circle F	2	2⅜
CitznUt A	28½	29
CitznUt B	28	28½
Clark Mf	26½	27½
Clow Cp	5⅛	6
Colu Vent	2	2¼
Com Clr	16¼	17
Coml Sh	18	19½
Comw Pa	23¼	24
Con Pap	45⅝	46⅝
Craw Co	9½	10¼
Cross Co	10½	11¼
Cutlr Fed	1¾	2½
Danly M	4	5
Data Dsn	1⅞	2¼
Data 100	10	10½
Dayt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1½	2
DeKib Ag	36½	37½
Delbi Oil	3	3⅝
DeLux C	27¾	28½
Det CanT	11	12
Det IntBr	28½	29½
Dewey El	⅞	1⅜
Diam Cry	13	13¾
Dixn Cru	15	15¾
Docutel	6⅞	7¼
Dollar G	8⅝	9
Dorch G	8¼	8½
Dow Jone	25	25¾
Doyle DB	8¾	9¼
Dunkin D	4½	4⅞
Durlron	17½	18½
Eberln In	2⅝	3
Econ Lab	27⅜	28⅛
ElPas El	10⅞	10¾
Elba Syst	4¼	4¾
Elder Be	4⅝	5½
Elec Nucl	6⅝	7¼
Elec Mod	1⅞	2⅛
Energy C	5	5½
Entwistl	2	2¼
Equty Oil	14¾	15¼
Erie Tec	9¼	10¼
Ethan Al	18¼	19
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
Fingrht	3⅛	3½
Fst Bost	15⅝	16½
Ficknor	24¼	24¾
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	14⅞	15¼
Frmigll	¼	⅜
Fotomat	13¾	14⅛
Frkln Cp	2⅝	3
Frnkln El	6¼	6⅝
Frnd Ice	24	24½
Gen RIEs	2⅝	3⅜
Gov EFin	6	6⅝
Graph Cn	13	13⅝
Green Mt	8¼	8⅝
Grey Adv	6⅞	7⅜
Gulf Intst	9¼	9¾
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	7⅝	8⅛
Henred F	17¼	18
Holobm	1	1⅜
Hoover	11	11½
Horlz Res	1¼	2¼
Huds Pap	22½	23½
Hyatt Cp	4½	4⅞
Hyatt Int	3¾	4½
Ind Nuclr	3⅛	3½
Infra Ind	1⅜	2¼
Interc En	10½	11½
Intrmk In	2¾	3¼
Hrmt G	12⅝	12⅝
InBk Wsh	2⅝	2⅞
IaSou Ut	22¾	23¼
Jamsby	11¼	12
Jiffy Fds	½	1
Joslyn M	10¼	14
KMS Ind	2⅜	3⅛
Kaisr Stl	34	34¾
KaisStl pf	19½	20
Kalvar	2⅛	2½
Kaman A	16⅜	19½
Kampg A	6	6½
Kate Gre	¼	1
Kaysam	1⅝	2¼
Kear Tr	5	5⅜
Kelly Svc	13½	14¼
Keuff Ess	12½	13½
Keye Flb	14¼	14⅝
Kev CusF	4	4⅝
Kinglnt	1⅜	1⅞
Knap Vog	13½	14½
Lance In	21	21¾
Land Res	⅝	1
Lin Bcast	8⅝	9
Log Elrn	2¼	2¾
Madisn G	12⅝	12⅞
Mal Rlty	⅞	1⅛
Mallkrt	41½	42½
Manor C	2½	3
Marti Frt	3⅝	4⅛
Maui Ip	8	8½
McCor	34	35
McQuay	10	10⅝
Measur	12½	13
Medirn	36	36
Merid In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	13½	14¼
Midid Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gt	12¼	13¼
Millipr	47½	48½
Miner In	3	3½
Minn Gas	19¼	19¾
Miss Vl G	12¼	13¼
Mrs S Pie	13¼	14
Monf Col	6⅛	6½
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	16	17
Molch M	2¾	3¾
Mot Club	2⅞	3⅜
M ueller	9¼	10¼
Narag Cp	4½	5¼
Nat G&O	7⅜	8⅛
Nat Lib	3	3⅜
N SecRsh	3⅜	4⅛
Natnw RI	2⅜	3⅜
NJ Nat G	11⅜	12½
Nielsn A	20	20½
Nielsn B	20¼	20⅝
NoCar Gs	10⅝	10⅞
NoEOl un	16½	17¼
Nortrp Ki	12½	13¼
NW NatG	7⅛	7⅞
NW PuSv	17⅛	18
Noxel Cp	11⅞	12⅜
Ogilvy M	17½	18¼
Ohio Ferr	14¾	15½
Oil Shale	3	3¼
Ormont	4⅜	5⅛
Otter TP	17	17½
Over NA	4⅛	5
Pabst Br	21⅞	22⅝
PacGa R	27	27⅞
Pakco	⅝	1½
Parks H	3⅞	3⅞
Pauley P	5	5⅝
Peerl Mf	14½	15½
Pa Enter	14⅞	15⅜
PnzlOff B	11¼	11¾
Pepsi BW	6⅝	6⅝
Petrolit	70½	72
Pettibon	21½	22½
Philip L	10¼	10⅞
Piedmt A	3⅛	3⅝
Pinkrtn	34½	35¼
Pion HIB	25¼	26¼
Pistilln	1⅜	2⅜
Posals Cp	1½	2
Progrp	1⅝	2
Pub S NC	10½	10⅞
P Bennet	17¼	18¼
PutD Cap	3⅝	4⅛
Qual Inns	1⅝	1⅞
Ragen Pr	2⅝	2⅞
Rahall C	5½	6
Raych Cp	225	230
Raymnd	12½	13½
Recog Eq	6⅛	6⅝
Road Ex	40¼	41
Robin M	11	12
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	3	3⅜
Rus Stov	15½	16¼
Sadlier	1⅜	1⅞
Scan Dat	1¼	1½
Scripps H	20	21½
Sels Delt	2	2⅜
Seneca F	2⅝	3¼
Seven U	34½	35¼
Snap Tls	31	32
SolidSt Sc	6½	7½
S Cal Wat	11⅝	12¼
Sw Gs Cp	9⅝	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14¾	15½
Standyn	13¾	14½
Std Regis	16¼	17
Stan HPd	11	13
Sterlg Slr	3½	4
Strawb Cl	23½	25
Sugdal F	2¼	2¾
Super El	4½	4⅞
TIME DC	3⅝	3¾
Tampax	36¼	37¼
Taylr WI	14¼	14⅝
Tech Pub	6¼	7¼
Techcre	22⅞	23⅝
Tecum P	31	33
Tennant	24½	26¼
Tifny Co	7	7½
Transo O	9⅝	9⅞
Trico Pd	22½	24½
Triln OG	1⅜	2⅛
Tyson F	14½	15
Un McGll	10½	11½
US Bnknt	3¼	4⅛
US TrkLn	13⅛	13⅝
Up Pen P	17⅝	18½
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	7¼	8
Vance S	4½	5
Velcro	7⅝	7½
Ventron	17¾	18½
Wads Pu	7½	8
Wsh NG	11	11½
Webb Re	5	5½
Weco Dvl	1¼	1⅞
Weight W	5⅝	6
Weldtrn	1¼	2¼
Wellng M	8½	9
Well Gar	3¼	4
Welsbch	3¼	4
Wstn Mtg	1⅝	2⅛
Westmd	38	38¾
Wisc PL	16⅝	16¾
Wdwrd L	25½	26¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 26

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5¾	3	Vendo Co		22	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
6⅝	2	Venice .20		50	4⅝	4⅝	4½	− ⅛
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		17	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
39½	21½	Vetco Offsh	1	342	27⅜	26¾	27⅛	
10	2⅛	Viacom Int	9	22	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅞	VictCom .10		66	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
10⅞	8¼	VaEPw 1.16	6	392	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z350	72½	72½	72½	
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z20	72⅜	72¾	72⅜	+ 1¾
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z50	69	69	69	− ½
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z30	48	48	48	− 1
28⅝	25⅛	VaEP pf2.90		10	27¾	27½	27½	− ⅛
7¾	3¾	Vornado Inc	20	187	5⅝	5⅛	5½	− ¼
36¼	20½	VulMat 1.80	6	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
		W						
51	40	WabR pf4.50		z700	43½	43	43½	+ 1
25½	12⅛	Wachova .76	7	7	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
53	27¼	Wach pf2.20		2	37½	37½	37½	
4⅞	2	WachRI .04p		60	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅞	10	Walgreen 1	9	16	13	12⅞	12⅞	
44	25⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	10	15	29⅛	29¼	29⅛	
25⅞	14⅞	WalMBus .60	8	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
10¼	6	WallMur .60	4	234	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ½
22½	16	WalM pf1.70		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	11⅜	WalMart .08	24	66	15½	15⅛	15¼	
16⅞	6⅝	WangL .10	14	32	10½	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅞	Ward Foods	21	116	9⅝	9	9⅛	
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80		8	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	7	36	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
44½	37	WrnC pf1.25		1	36	36	36	
39½	25	WarnerL .92	17	270	36	35⅝	36	+ ½
27⅛	18⅛	Warn S 1.20	7	36	18	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	12	WashGs 1.68	7	5	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9½	WashNat .80	6	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅞	WashStl 1	6	10	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	16½	WasWat 1.56	9	22	19	18⅝	18⅞	− ⅛
7¾	4	Waste Mgmt	8	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
38¼	11¾	WatkinJ .20	18	16	27	26½	26½	− ⅜
5	3	WayGos .40	106	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Wean Unit		5	4	4	4	
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	6	20	5½	5⅛	5½	− ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Webb Del E	16	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
9½	6	WellMct .60	17	25	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
20½	12⅝	WellFgo .96	6	98	15	14½	14⅝	
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .10p		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
39	18⅛	WstPtPep 2	8	187	35	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅜
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40g	16	299	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
27⅞	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	5	91	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
19	7⅜	WnNoA .10r	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ¼
8¼	5⅝	Wn Pac Ind	8	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
14⅞	8¼	WnPublh .80	7	9	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	7	589	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ¼
45	30	WnUn pf4.60		2	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
47½	32½	WnUn pf4.90		2	48	47½	48	+ 1
20	9⅛	WestgEl .97	32	1406	13⅛	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
32⅛	19⅛	Wstvco 1.50	6	146	30	29⅝	30	+ 1
43¼	27⅞	Weyerhr .80	24	700	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
23⅞	10⅜	WheelFry .40	10	54	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
68	61	WheLE 5.75		z20	62	62	62	+ ½
31⅞	14¼	WhelP 1.05p	3	29	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
29¼	15⅞	Whirlpol .80	20	231	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ⅜
24½	8⅞	WhitCn .80a	6	328	21⅝	21¼	21½	− ⅜
35½	37	WhitC pfC 3		7	35½	35⅛	35½	
10½	5	WhiteM .10p		194	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
4⅝	1⅝	Whittaker	12	19	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15	7⅞	Wickes .75r	35	94	8⅞	8¼	8½	+ ¼
4¼	2⅜	Wiebldst .28	8	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
37⅞	24⅞	WlimsCo .60	4	516	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
34	28⅜	WlimsCo wi		113	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜
7	4½	WlshrO .10e	8	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
41	27⅛	WinnDx 1.44	14	34	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	37	WinnDix B		9	49	48⅝	49	+ ⅛
6⅜	3⅛	Winnebago		81	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅜
29⅛	22⅜	WiscEl 1.92	10	81	27	26⅞	26⅞	
102	89⅛	WisE pf8.90		z160	97	97	97	+ 1
19⅛	15½	WisGas 1.70	7	125	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
25⅛	24⅛	WisG pf2.55		z290	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
17⅝	11⅞	WiscPS 1.36	8	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	10	18	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅝
5⅛	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	17	13	4½	4⅛	4⅛	− ¼
17¼	6⅝	Wometco .60	8	26	14⅛	14	14	− ⅛
25	7	WoodsCp .48	8	22	19	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
17½	14⅝	WoodsPt wi		27	16	15⅝	15⅞	− ⅛
21¾	9⅛	Wolwth 1.20	9	495	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ¼
32½	21	Wolw pf2.20		8	32	31¾	31¾	
6⅝	2⅛	World Airw	6	24	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
65	41⅝	Wrigly 2.49a	9	9	61½	61	61½	+ ½
6	3⅛	Wurltzr .05e		4	6	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Wyly Corp		22	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
		X						
87⅝	49¼	XeroxCp 1	16	1332	51⅞	50¾	50⅞	− ¾
12⅝	7¼	Xtra Inc	6	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
		Y						
12	4⅜	Yates Ind		19	8⅜	6⅞	8⅛	
13	8⅞	YngSDr .60a	5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
		Z						
24½	9⅞	ZaleCorp .80	10	5	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	12	Zapata .30b	3	62	13	12⅞	12⅞	
7⅞	2⅛	Zayre Corp	686	61	7	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
28⅛	10	ZenithRad 1	20	181	25⅛	24⅝	25	
10⅝	4⅝	Zurn Ind .32	11	19	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock n preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*70	*91
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	*.65
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.37	.36½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	190.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	202.72
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	59-60	90-100
Lead, spot, lb.	20	24½
Copper elec., lb.	6.3¾-6.5	7.5¾-7.7
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.13	3.86
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	38-40
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.21	4.545
Gold N.Y., oz.	140.7	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	750.4	871.6

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Nov. 26, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	13.15	13.35	13.15	13.27	13.20
May	13.24	13.39	13.20	13.34	13.24
Jul	13.23	13.38	13.22	13.37	13.28
Sep	13.28	13.42	13.27	13.38	13.32
Oct	13.31	13.41	13.31	13.38	13.35
Mar	13.40	13.45	13.38	13.42	13.42

Sales: 2,290.

WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	58.90	59.15	58.45	58.45	58.52
Mar	55.30	55.50	54.80	54.86	54.90
May	53.40	53.40	52.88	52.95	53.05
Jul	52.30	52.40	51.95	51.95	51.97
Sep	51.45	51.45	51.00	51.00	51.02
Dec	50.80	50.80	50.30	50.30	50.30

Sales: 468.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Dec	52.50	53.30	52.40	53.20	52.70
Jan	53.00	53.70	53.00	53.60	53.20
Mar	54.20	54.80	54.10	54.70	54.30
May	55.30	55.90	55.30	55.80	55.40
Jul	56.40	57.00	56.40	56.90	56.50
Sep	57.40	58.10	57.30	57.90	57.50
Dec	58.80	59.40	58.70	59.20	58.80
Jan	59.20	59.60	59.20	59.60	—

Sales: Estimated 1,381.

U.S. Commodity Prices

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	6.76	6.85	6.73	6.78	6.74
Apr	7.37	7.46	7.35	7.45	B7.34
May	9.12	9.25	9.09	9.22	9.10
Nov	5.59	5.61	5.51	5.54	5.56

Sales: 1,744.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)					
Dec	418.00	424.00	417.50	423.10	422.70
Jan	420.50	426.50	420.30	425.50	425.10
Mar	428.00	433.00	427.00	432.40	432.10
May	434.00	439.50	433.00	439.50	439.10
Jul	441.00	447.00	441.00	446.60	446.10
Sep	448.30	453.70	448.00	453.70	453.10
Dec	459.00	464.20	459.00	464.20	463.60
Jan	462.30	467.70	462.30	467.70	467.00
Mar	470.00	474.80	470.00	474.80	474.00

Sales: Estimated 32,114.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jan	60.20	61.10	60.20	60.80	60.25
Mar	61.70	62.80	61.70	B62.55	62.00
May	63.05	64.40	63.05	64.40	63.15
Jul	64.60	65.75	64.55	65.75	B65.00
Sep	65.35	65.75	65.35	B66.50	B65.75

Sales: 225.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Dec	56.25	56.90	56.10	56.50	55.90
Mar	58.50	59.12	58.35	58.84	57.78
May	59.39	59.50	58.30	59.50	58.74
Jul	59.75	59.80	59.55	59.75	59.10
Oct	58.55	58.65	58.25	58.65	B57.65
Dec	57.40	57.40	57.05	57.29	56.75
Mar	—	—	—	B57.30	B57.15

Sales: 4,350.

GOLD (100 troy ounce)					
Dec	140.50	140.50	139.50	139.60S	140.30
Jan	140.60	140.60	140.60	140.40S	141.10
Feb	142.60	142.20	141.00	141.10S	141.90
Apr	143.70	143.70	142.60	142.90S	143.70
Jun	145.30	145.80	144.80	144.80S	145.60
Aug	147.20	147.30	146.80	146.70S	147.50
Dec	151.00	151.00	150.40	150.70S	151.50
Feb	153.00	153.50	152.80	152.70S	153.50

Sales: Estimated 5,955.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	3.49	3.49½	3.44½	3.48	3.48½
Mar	3.61½	3.62½	3.57	3.61	3.62
May	3.67	3.67	3.62	3.66	3.66
Jul	3.65½	3.65½	3.60½	3.63	3.63½
Sep	3.71½	3.71½	3.66	3.69	3.69½

CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.71¼	2.73	2.70½	2.73½	2.71¼N
Mar	2.79	2.81¾	2.77½	2.81¼	2.78½
May	2.82½	2.86¼	2.81¼	2.85¾	2.82
Jul	2.83½	2.87½	2.82¼	2.87	2.83½
Sep	2.77½	2.80	2.74½	2.80	2.76½
Dec	2.67	2.69¼	2.66¼	2.69¼	2.68
Mar	2.73	2.76¼	2.73	2.76¼	2.75

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jan	4.83	4.89	4.78½	4.87	4.83
Mar	4.95	4.98	4.86½	4.97	4.91
May	5.01	5.05	4.94½	5.04½	4.99½
Jul	5.07	5.10	5.01	5.10	5.04
Aug	5.11	5.12	5.04	5.12	5.05
Sep	5.12	5.15	5.07	5.15	5.08
Nov	5.17	5.18	5.11	5.18	5.14
Jan	5.25	5.27	5.18½	5.27	5.22

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Dec	17.45	17.45	16.75	16.75	17.50
Jan	17.40	17.40	16.80	16.90	17.50
Mar	17.40	17.45	16.95	17.01	17.40
May	17.50	17.55	17.15	17.29	17.60
Jul	17.60	17.60	17.30	17.30	17.60
Aug	17.55	17.55	17.30	17.30	17.60
Sep	17.50	17.50	17.35	17.35	17.50
Oct	17.45	17.45	17.30	17.30	17.50

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Dec	136.00	136.80	134.80	136.80	135.50
Jan	137.00	137.80	135.00	137.80	137.00
Mar	137.50	139.00	136.50	139.00	137.80
May	137.00	139.00	135.00	137.00	136.00
Jul	140.00	141.00	138.50	140.00	139.90
Aug	142.00	142.00	140.00	142.00	141.5
Sep	143.0	143.50	142.50	143.50	142.00
Oct	—	—	—	142.50	143.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Dec	421.00	422.50	416.00	420.00	420.50
Feb	427.00	429.50	423.00	427.00	426.00
Apr	434.50	436.50	429.50	434.00	435.00
Jun	441.50	443.50	437.00	441.00	441.00
Aug	448.50	450.00	444.50	448.00	447.00
Oct	454.50	456.00	451.50	454.50	454.00
Dec	462.00	463.00	460.00	462.00	461.00
Feb	469.50	470.00	468.50	470.00	468.5

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Dec	47.30	48.60	47.77	48.50	47.57
Feb	44.98	45.45	44.52	45.15	44.67
Apr	42.85	43.37	42.70	43.20	42.85
Jun	43.50	44.00	43.50	43170	43.40
Aug	43.52	43.90	43.35	43.60	43.32
Oct	42.95	43.40	42.80	a42.95	42.85

Sales: Dec 2244; Feb 4304; April 1086; June 425; Aug 116; Oct 24.

Open interest: Dec 7328; Feb 14532; April 4738; June 3782; Aug 1546; Oct 142.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	54.50	54.90	54.00	54.25	a54.82
Feb	51.35	51.70	50.50	51.15	51.60
Apr	46.25	46.32	45.30	46.00	a46.75
Jun	45.30	45.75	44.90	45.45	a45.85
Jul	45.50	45.85	44.75	a45.20	46.00
Aug	43.00	43.00	42.50	a42.95	43.10
Oct	39.95	40.30	39.90	a40.20	a40.95
Dec	40.55	40.60	40.20	b40.60	a40.70

Sales: Dec 2477; Feb 4274; April 1295; June 424; July 261; Aug 8; Oct 5; Dec 10.

Open interest: Dec 5842; Feb 8677; April 3309; June 2364; July 1169; Aug 348; Oct 116; Dec 5.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Dec	56.60	58.18	56.50	57.50	56.55
Jan	54.90	55.95	54.65	55.50	54.75
Feb	49.00	50.10	49.08	50.10	49.00
Mar	49.00	50.00	48.75	49.80	49.20
Apr	48.80	48.00	47.50	a47.25	a46.80
May	44.70	44.95	44.70	44.90	44.50

Sales: Dec 272; Jan 196; Feb 52; March 22; April 2; May 3.

Open interest: Nov 7; Dec 1135; Jan 886; Feb 345; March 199; April 18; May 91.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	80.10	80.10	80.00	a80.00	a82.00
Mar	78.02	78.02	78.02	a78.02	a80.02
May	76.40	76.40	74.90	a74.90	a76.90
Jul	74.20	74.20	72.32	a72.32	a74.32
Aug	70.15	70.15	68.10	68.32	70.00

Sales: Feb 144; March 150; May 200; July 389; Aug 78.

Open interest: Feb 5144; March 8662; May 1874; July 2136; Aug 1018.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy ounce)					
Dec	139.90	140.40	139.10	139.80	140.40
Mar	142.50	143.00	141.50	142.70	142.80
Jun	145.50	145.90	144.50	144.90	146.00
Sep	148.50	148.60	147.40	147.90	149.00
Dec	148.50	148.60	147.40	147.90	152.00
Mar	—	—	—	154.90	156.00

Sales: Dec 1,412; March 620; June 116; Sep 6; Dec 2; March 0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Dec	154.75	150.50	152-152.75	154-154.25
Mar	156.55	154.70	156.60-156.70	154.60-155
May	158.50	156.25	158-158.95	156.25-156.50
Aug	159.50	157.50	159.25-159.40	157.75-158
Oct	159.50	158	159.50-160	158-158.50
Dec	160	159	159.75-160	158-158.50
Mar	159.75		159.75-159.95	157-158
Lots: 2,127.				
COCOA				
Dec	652	645	647.50-648	648-648.50
Mar	635	625.50	628.50-629.50	627.50-628
May	620	613	614.50-615	614-615
Jul	609	603	606.50-607.50	606-607
Sep	601	600	599-600	598-600
Dec	593		594-595	593-595
Mar	No Trade		592.50-593	590-592
Lots: 1,238.				
COFFEE				
Nov	720	716	718-724	718-715
Jan	719	711	718-719	707-708
Mar	716	708	715-717	704-705
May	718	708	716-717	705-707
Jul	720	713	719-720	711-712
Sep	724	718	724-726	714-715
Nov	726	723	728-730	719-720
Lots: 472.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	565 - 565.50	566 - 566.50
3 months	585 - 585.50	586 - 586.50
Cathodes: spot	552 - 553	553 - 552
3 months	571.50 - 572.50	573 - 574
Tin: spot	3,060 - 3,062	3,072 - 3,074
3 months	3,124 - 3,126	3,126 - 3,130
Lead: spot	162.50 - 162.75	162 - 162.25
3 months	169.50 - 170	169 - 169.25
Zinc: spot	335 - 335.50	337.50 - 338
3 months	347.50 - 348	350 - 350.25
Silver: spot	206.20 - 206.40	210.30 - 210.60
3 months	212.60 - 212.70	225.20 - 225.70

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)		Ch.
COCOA					
Dec	585.50	578	580	580	−1
Mar	574	565	569	570	+1.50
May	569	565	555	555.50	+1.50
Jul	—	—	550	563	U.C.
Sep	—	—	540	549	U.C.
Dec	—	—	539	544	U.C.

Lots: 100.

Currency Rates

November 26, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6705	5.45	102.595*	60.3150*	39.22y	—	6.8160*	100.375*	44.12*
Brussels (c)	38.285	80.06	15.0825	8.8575	5.759*	14.092	—	14.7375	6.478
Frankfurt	2.6113	5.3146	—	58.84*	3.823x	97.50*	6.639*	97.62*	42.00*
London (z)	2.0310	—	5.3149	9.0275	1388.50	5.4445	79.98	5.4325	12.365
Milan	682.80	1389.15	261.63	153.86	—	254.95	17.358	255.85	112.45
Paris	4.43975	9.0350	170.040*	—	6.5015x	165.875*	11.2912*	166.350*	73.200*
Zurich	2.6682	5.4316	102.23*	60.12*	0.3909*	99.87*	6.80*	—	43.9*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0810; Escudo: 26.90; Israeli £: 7.10; Peseta: 59.465; Schillings: 18.475; Sw. krona: 4.3990; Yen: 303.05; Belgian financial franc: 40.45; Canada $: 1.0115; Hong Kong $: 5.0265.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	101½	102½
Asahi 10¼-80	102	103
ASEA 8½-86	89¾	90¾
Ashland 8-87	89¾	90¾
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103¾	104¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	90½	91¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99	100
BFCE 9-82	100¾	101¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	102	103
Borregaard 8¾-86	93½	94½
Broken Hill 10-90	100½	101½
Broken Hill 9½-87	101¼	102¼
Carlsberg 8¾-84	98	99
Carrier 8-87	88	89
CNE 9¼-85	99	100
CN Rhone 10-80/8	103¼	104¼
Cons Food 7½-91	86½	87½
Conoco 8-86	95¾	96¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93¾	94¾
Copen Coon 7¾-8	85½	86½
Copen Tel 8½-86	97¾	98¾
Corning 8½-86	98½	99½
Cut Ham 8-87	91	92
Dana 8-87	90	91
Denmark 9-82	100	101
Denmark 7½-90	82½	83½
Dow Cor 8½-86	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78	101¾	102¾
EIB 9½-85	100¾	101¾
Ericsson 9¼-8	99½	100½
Esso 7½-78	100	101
Esso 8-86 Nov	98¼	99¼
First Chic 7-80	94½	95½
Gen Cable 8½-80	88½	89½
Gen Mills 8-86	94¼	95¼
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¾	101¾
Gen Mot 8⅝-86	101¼	102¼
G.H.H. 7⅝-88	83¾	84¾
GTE 8¼-86	95	96
Haas 8-78	102	103
Haas 8¾-86	99	100
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	100	101
Intl Util 8¼-82	95¼	96¼
Kimberley 8½-86	99½	100½
Maruben 9¾-82	101	102
Michelin 7½-88	82½	83½
Miles 9¼-80	100¾	101¾
Monsanto 8¾-85	102½	104
Motorola 8-87	92¾	93¾
NrgKomBk 7½-82	86	87
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-82	101½	102½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97½	98½
Ontario 8¼-86	96¾	97¾
Oslo 8¼-86	96	97
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
Owens Corn 9-86	100½	101½
Pac.Light 9¼-81	103	104
Pac.Light 8-88	89	90
Papua 9½-83	98½	99½
Pemex 10¼-82	100	101
Pennwalt 8-87	92	93
Philmorris 8½-86	100½	101½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¾	99¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	94½	95½
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	88	89
Queensld 8½-86	88½	89½
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
Richardson 9¾-8	99¾	100¾
S.A.S. 8-85	87	88
Scanraff 8¾-88	96	97
Scott 8¾-86	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Singer 11-77	98½	99½
Skandin. 10¼-81	103½	104½
SNCF 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
St Ind 8½-80	100½	101½
St Ind. 8½-88	98½	99½
Sumitomo 9¼-81	100¼	101¼
Swed. Exp. 9-87	99	100
Sybron 8-87	90¼	91¼
Tenneco 7½-7	97¼	98¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	86¼	87¼
Textron 7¾-87	86	87
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	101¾	102¾
TokyoCur 8¾-88	90½	91½
Transocean 8-86	96¼	97¼
Transocean 7½-8	92	93
Union Oil 7-79	98½	99½
Union Oil 7½-80	92	93
Utah 8-87	90½	91½
Volvo 9½-85	100	101
Volvo 8-87	87	88
Beatrice 4½-92	98	100
Borden 6¾-91	104	106
Borden 5-92	94½	96½
BroadHale 4¾-87	78	80
Carnation 4-88	84½	86½
Chevron 5-88	98½	100½
Chrysler 4¾-88	46½	48½
Chrysler 5-88	50	52
Conl Tel 5½-88	74	76
Cumm In 6¼-88	77	79
Dart Ind 4¾-88	84	86
EastKodak 4½-88	120½	122½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	80	82
Firestone 5-88	86½	88½
Ford 6-86	86	88
Ford 5-88	78½	80½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83½	85½
Gen Food 4¾-87	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-82	80½	82½
Gillette 4¾-87	77½	79½
Gould 5-87	86	88
Gulf West. 5-88	85	87
Honeywell 6-86	78½	80½
I.S.E. 6¾-89	80	82
ITT 4¾-87	67½	69½
Komatsu 7¼-90	102½	104½
McDerm 4¾-8	113	115
Morgan JP 4¼-8	102½	104½
Nabisco 5¼-88	93½	95½
Owens Ill 4½-87	89½	91½
Penney JC 4½-87	80	82
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	94	96
R.C.A. 5-88	77	79
Revlon 4¾-8	111	113
Revlon 4¾-87	100	102
Sperry 4¼-88	96	98
Squibb Intl 4¼-80	86½	88½
Texaco 4½-88	77	79
UnCarb 4¾-82	102	104
WarnLam 4½-87	94½	96½
WarnLam 4¾-87	81½	83½
[illegible]	72½	74½

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amaxco 4¼-8	82	84
Am Tab 5¼-89	96½	98½
Ashland 5-88	90	92
Beatrice 6¼-91	110½	112½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.72	88.13	98.26
Previous	98.67	87.99	97.72

Market Summary

Nov. 26, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Southern Co	353,100	14⅝	
Pub Svc Col	245,700	15½	
NorStaPw	213,300	26¼	− ⅛
Weyerhsr	175,400	36	− ⅜
Wesigh El	163,800	12⅝	+ ⅛
Garlock	157,600	35⅝	+4⅞
Xero Cp	150,400	51⅞	− ½
Texaco Inc	148,400	23⅝	+ ¼
RCA	143,200	19⅝	+ ¼
GenPubUt	139,800	14½	− ⅛
Iowa Beef	129,400	21¼	−5⅛
Gen Motors	121,300	56½	+ ¼
Boise Casc	117,700	23⅝	− ⅛
Gulf Oil	110,900	20⅝	− ⅜
Gen Elec	110,100	48⅛	− ½

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in million)	18.78	17.49
Advances	803	928
Declines	576	490
Unchanged	444	427
Total issues	1823	1845
New 1975 highs	52	43
New 1975 lows	12	12

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	97,100	34⅜	−1⅜
Harland JH	45,400	17½	
Nat Patent	44,700	11⅜	+ ¼
ImperOil A	39,700	24⅞	+ ⅜
Gearhart	38,200	23½	−1½
Dome Petrl	30,800	37	+1⅝
Nole Cp	28,400	11	+ ⅛
Sambos Rst	23,400	17	+ ⅜
Mego Intl	17,500	11⅝	− ⅜
Tenneco wt	16,900	5⅛	+ ½
Approx total stock sales		1,810,000	
Stock sales year ago		1,783,930	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
85.47	85.11	85.44	+0.31

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	859.99	863.90	851.07	858.55	+ 3.15
20 Trn	169.33	170.27	167.65	169.00	+ 0.16
15 Utl	83.14	83.68	82.58	83.17	+ 0.72
65 Stk	261.83	262.98	259.87	261.27	+ 0.71

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Inds	102.57	100.99	101.85	+0.28
15 Rails	37.72	35.04	37.47	+0.04
60 Utils	44.58	43.91	44.28	+0.03
500 Stocks	91.58	90.10	90.94	+0.23

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	48.18	47.94	48.09	+0.14
Industrials	53.43	53.23	53.41	+0.17
Transportation	32.36	32.30	32.36	+0.17
Utilities	33.34	33.26	33.34	+0.03
Finance	45.59	45.34	45.54	+0.19

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	Short*
Nov. 25	166,927	356,657	1,381
Nov. 24	160,901	370,352	2,620
Nov. 21	152,973	312,391	1,882
Nov. 20	161,277	350,632	1,701
Nov. 19	144,584	359,461	3,177
Nov. 18	198,188	423,347	2,995

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 26, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	260	Matsu E. Wks.	579*x
Canon	245	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	136
Dai Nip. Print.	494*	Mitsubi Corp.	445
Fuji Bank	313	Mitsui Co.	477
Fuji Photo	411	Mitsukoshi	462
Hitachi	169	Nippon Elec.	194
Honda Motor	599	Sharp	293
C. Itoh	380	Shiseido	1,180*
Japan Air L.	1,490	Sony Corp.	2,500
Kansai El. Pwr.	665	Sumitomo Bank	328
Kao Soap	550	Taisho Marine	305
Kirin Brewery	343	Takeda	209
Komatsu	403	Teijin	160
Kubota	312	Tokyo Marine	566
Matsu Ind.	579	Toray	145
		Toyota	Unq.

*Exdividend. Ex-rights.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-52

Addressog, Akzona, Albertsons, Aleandrs, Amer. Chain, AmGen Ins, Beckman, BucyErie wi, Burl Ind, CaroPL pfA, Cert-teed, CluetPea pf, Collins Aik, Cont Corp, Cont Cp pfA, Daytn PwLt, DelE 5.50pf, Duke Pow, Emhart Cp, Esmark, Garlock, GHWn pf D, Harris Cp, Holiday Inn, HolidayIn A, Interco Inc, Int Multifd, Kennametl, Londontown, Maryld Cup, Outbd Mar, Owntl 4.75pf, Petrie Str, PPG Ind, Quaker Oat, QuakOat 2pf, Reliance El, Rellan El pf, Rockower, Smithkline, Swest PSvc, Stone Cont, Supmkt Gen, Superscope, Taktronl, Time Inc, Wall Murr, WallMurr pf, Wstn Union, WnUn 4.60pf, WnUn 4.90pf, Woolworth

NEW LOWS-12

Allied Pd, Am Fin Sys, ArchDan wi, Clzns Mtg, Colwell Mfg, ContCopp, FstNatBos, Hession Cp, Hession pf, Northn El, Ranco Inc, Victor Comp

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

F.W. Woolworth

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,124.50	1,014.60
Profits	20.11	9.50
Per Share	0.68	0.30
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,182.60	2,895.30
Profits	42.10	29.80
Per Share	1.37	0.95

Geo. A. Hormel

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	289.40	258.40
Profits	4.03	6.25
Per Share	0.84	1.31
Year		
Revenue	995.60	948.20
Profits	13.37	12.37
Per Share	2.78	2.62

Weekly net asset value
on November 24, 1975
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $31.79
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $23.19
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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Country	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Aden (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speak. countries (air)...$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) ...$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Arabian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Australia (air) ...$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ..Sch.	1,950.00	975.00	525.00
Belgium ....B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air).D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Ethiopia (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)...F.M	276.00	188.00	105.00
France ....F.F	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany ....D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ....£	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ...$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ...$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ....Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air). Esc	1,850.00	925.00	487.00
Romania (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ...$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ...$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00

27-11-75

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Ameri[can Stock Exchange] (partial column at page edge)

Stocks and Div in $: AAR Cp .20, AbrdMf .40b, Acme Haml, Action, Adam Russl, AdobeO .10e, A&EPlast, Aegis Corp, AeroFlo .15e, Aeronca Inc, AfiliCap, Ahl Cap wt, Ahl Hps .20, Ahl Pub .40, After Six .16, AIC Photo, Aiken Ind, AlrexEl .30e, AlanWd, Alaska Airl, Alba Waldn, Alcolc .12e, Allegny Airl, Alleg A pfC, AllegA wtN, AllenT .30e, Allied Art, AlldThr, Alpha Ind, Altec Corp, Altec Cp wt, AlterFds .50, AMAX wt, Amco Ind, AHessLL wt, Am Asronc, AmBiltm .50, Am Fletch, A GenPd .54, A Israel .26r, AMaizeA .50, AMaizeB .50, AmMot Inns, AmPetrof 2, A Precs .25e, Am Rlty Tr, Am Recreat, A SalEq .11t, A Tecln .09p, AmTrain Sy, AmUtilS .72, AMIC Cp, AnoreR .27e, Anglo C .12e, Anlster, Anken .06e, Anthony .30t, Apclnd Data, Arc CL .10e, ArcCol pf.49, ArminCp .12, Arrow Elect, Asamera .25, Asaro .05e, Astrex Inc, Atco Ind, ATI Inc, Atl Richf wt, Atlas Cp wt, Augat Inc .15, Austral Oil, Auto Train, AVEMC .07, Avondal 1.20, Aycin Cp

BadgrM .50, BaldwS .32a, BanFd 1.12e, BangPunt wt, BanstrCll, Barner .06, Barnwel Ind, Barry R .24, Barnet Alco, Barth Sp .20, Bartons Cdy, Barwch Fost, Barwick ET, BasinPet Cp, Bell Ind .08, Benrus Crp, Berg Bruns, BernzOma, Bartea Irb, BernCo, Beverly, Big Bear, BinkMf .80e, BrdnCm, ...

Calcom Gr, CalPetCm, Camco Inc, CdnEu GO, Can Homstd, Capehart Cp, CapitIFd, CaroICo, Carrosa, Carver 1.20e, CarolPl, CarlP pf, Carnels Dev, Casco AM, CenFd, Castleton Ind, Castl Int, Centran Cp, CCI Corp, CelluCraft, CenPL pf A, CenSec .30e, Centrvest Cp, Cenlron Cp, Cetec Corp, ChadMill .40, Champ Home, Charter Med, CHB Fd .57t, Chem Exp, ChRlt 1.56, Chicken Unl, Child World, Christian Cp, CIMtgGr wt, Cinema Five, Cinerama, Circle K .38, Citation .40, Citiz First, CK Petrolm, ClarkC .05e, Clark Gr .30, Clarkson .16, Clarostat, Clausng .48a, CMI Corp, CMI Inv wt, CMT In Inc, Coachm .10e, CoffMat .18r, Coho In .15r, ColeNat .60, Coleman .44, Colon Coml, ColwellC, Cmbustn Eq, Cominco .3e, ComlMtl .60, Comdor BM, CoPsycC .20, CompS 1.62, CompuDyn, Concrd Fab, Condec Crp, Connlly Con, Conroy Inc, Con Oil Gas, Cons Ref .60, Consyne Cp, Cont Mater, Cook El .40, Cook Ind .40, Cook Pnt V, Cordon Intl, Core Labs, Corenco .80, Cor-Blk 1.06, CoxCbl Com, Craig .05e, CramrE .11t, Crest Foam, CwnCPt .49r, Crown In .20, CRS Des. .12, CrutcR .55e, Crystlo .40e, CSE Cp .40, Cubic Cp .20, Curtis Mathes

Damon Crp, Damson Oil, Daniel Ind, Data Dcumt, Dataprod, DayMin .10e, DCL Inc, DeltaCp Am, Deltn Fd .54, DTalEz .15p, DeRose Ind, Dev Cp Am, DiamD 1.72t, Digicon Inc, DillardSt .40, Diodes Inc, Discont Fab

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هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 26

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
	4¾	AAR Cp .20	34	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	17	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	1⅛	Acme Haml	8	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1¾	Action .10e	7	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
	¾	Adam Russl	6	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	6	AdobeO .10e	11	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
	2	A&EPlast P	4	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	½	Aegis Corp	5	26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	2¼	AeroFlo .15e	3	6	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
	1¼	Aeronca Inc		8	1⅝	1½	1½	
	1⅛	AffilCap .08r		11	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
	⅛	Affil Cap wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	3⅛	Affil Hps .20	6	3	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
	5½	Affil Pub .40	5	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
	2	After Six .16	5	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
	1	AIC Photo		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	Aiken Ind	8	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
	3½	AirexEl .30e	4	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
	10⅜	AlanWd .21p		3	10¼	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
	2⅜	Alaska Airl	3	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
	⅞	Alba Waldn	7	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
	5⅛	Alcalc .12e	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	3⅝	Aleghy Airl		111	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝—	⅛
	20	Alleg A pfC 3		2	22½	22½	22½	
	⅝	AllegA wtN		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
	4⅛	AllianT .36e	4	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
	1⅛	Allied Art		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	15⅝	AlldThr 1.40	6	2	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
	⅛	Alpha Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	9-16	Altec Corp		119	⅞	¾	¾+1-16	
	3-16	Altec Cp wt		12	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	6½	AlterFds .50	7	40	14¼	14	14 —	½
	3⅞	AMAX wt		38	6¾	6½	6¾+	¼
	1⅛	Amco Ind	5	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
	½	AHessLL wt		18	¾	¾	¾	
	2⅛	Am Agronics		4	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
	5	AmBiltrt .50	6	8	6	5¾	6 +	¼
	1⅛	Am Fletch		31	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	8⅝	A GarPd .34	6	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
	3⅛	A Israel .26r	3	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼—	⅛
	7⅛	AMaizeA .50	4	36	18	17½	17½—	⅛
	8⅞	AMaizeB .50	4	4	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
	1⅛	AmMot Inns		16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	20⅞	AmPetrof 2	6	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
	2⅜	A Precs .25e	5	1	5	5	5	
	1⅛	Am Rlty Tr		15	1½	1⅜	1½	
	1⅛	Am Recreat		22	2	2	2 +	⅛
	2	A SafEq .11t	22	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	A Tecln .09p		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	7⅛	AmUtilS .72		12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	4⅛	AMIC Cp	6	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
	1⅛	AndreR .27e	8	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	1⅛	Anglo C .12a	7	1	2⅛	2¾	2¾	
	4¼	Anixter .16	4	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
	1½	Anken .06e	6	4	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
	2⅜	Anthony .30r	4	13	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
	1⅛	Applid Data	23	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	4	Ariz CL .10e		13	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
	4⅛	ArzCol pf.48		2	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	10⅛	ArminCp .12	5	3	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
	2½	Arrow Elect	3	19	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
	6⅜	Asamera .25	6	19	8¼	7¾	7⅞—	¼
	4⅜	Aspro .40b	6	16	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
	1	Astrex Inc		3	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
	⅛	Atco Ind	43	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	¾	ATI Inc	2	6	1	15-16	1 +1-16	
	4⅛	All Richf wt		35	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
	½	Atlas Cp wt		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	12¾	Augatinc .15	15	5	14⅛	14½	14½—	¼
	10⅛	Austral Oil	9	35	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
	4⅛	Auto Train	26	33	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
	2	AVEMC .07		7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
	16⅛	Avondal 1.28	11	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	
	3½	Aydin Cp	5	5	4⅛	4½	4½	

B

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
	4½	BadgerMt .50	8	x1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
	4	BaldwS .22a		2	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
	11⅛	BanFd 1.12e		15	12¾	12⅜	12⅝+	⅛
	⅛	BangPun wt		7	9-16	9-16	9-16	
	4⅛	BanstrCh Lt	306	19	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	Banner .06	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	4⅛	Barnwel Ind		8	8	8	8 +	⅛
	3⅛	Barry R .24t	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	⅛	Bartell Med		6	11-16	⅝	11-16+1-16	
	2⅛	Barth Sp .20	9	25	2⅝	2⅝	2½—	⅛
	1⅛	Bartons Cdy	14	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	1¼	Baruch Fost	23	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	1	Barwick ET		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
	4¼	BasinPet Cp	10	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	1⅜	Benrus Crp	6	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
	2⅛	Berg Bruns	10	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	BernzOma		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	3⅛	Bertea .16b	4	17	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
	1⅛	BethCp .10e	7	5	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
	1	Beverly Ent		51	2	1⅞	1⅞	
	5⅛	Bic Pen .36	10	29	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
	12¾	Big Bear 1.20	5	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
	9¾	BinkMf .80a	5	1	11¾	11¾	11¾—	⅛
	5⅛	BinnySm .60	6	2	10	10	10	
	1½	Blount .08	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	1¼	Bluebird Inc	5	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	5	BoltBer .20a	15	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	4½	Bowne .24	6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
	9⅛	BowVall .10	32	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
	7⅛	BradRa .10e	6	17	13⅛	13¼	13⅛—	⅛
	6⅛	BradtdC .50	14	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
	3⅝	BranifAr wt		3	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
	10	Brascan A 1	3	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
	2¼	Breeze Corp		1	2⅛	2½	2½	
	17½	BrewerC .80	4	27	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
	11-16	BrsDart Ind	5	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	4	BrooksP .28	6	11	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
	1⅛	BrownCo wt		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	8⅛	BrnF A .52b	8	13	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	½
	6¼	BrnF B .52b	3	78	12	11½	12 +	⅛
	4⅛	BrumF pf.40		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	½	BRT Rl .36e		7	⅝	9-16	9-16—1-16	
	1-16	BRT Rlt wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
	3⅛	Buildex .32	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	7¼	Bundy 1.08	9	14	12⅝	12	12⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	Burgess Ind	9	21	4⅛	4	4 +	⅛
	5¼	Burnsint .60	8	8	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
	6	Butlerint .50	4	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
	14¼	Buttes G Oil	4	50	16⅝	16½	16½+	⅛

C

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
	1⅛	Cablcom Gn	6	4	5⅛	5¼	5⅛+	⅛
	6¼	Caldor .15b	9	22	12¾	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
	3⅛	Calcomp		25	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	9	Cal PrtCm 1	10	19	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
	5	Camco Inc	26	5	7½	7½	7½	
	2⅞	CaChbA .25a		39	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝+1-16	
	9⅞	Campln .40b	3	18	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
	1¼	CdnExp GO	11	15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
	2½	Cdn Homstd	26	9	4 13-16	4⅝	4⅝—1-16	
	21½	Cdn SuprOil	12	6	44½	43	44 +	1¼
	½	Capehart Cp		21	15-16	15-16	15-16+1-16	
	1⅛	CapitlFd .15		61	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	15⅝	Carbon .80	4	55	17¾	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
	2¼	Caressa .24	7	68	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	57	Carnat 1.20a	16	68	75	73¾	73⅛+	1⅛
	8⅛	CaroPipl 1	6	16	12	12	12	
	47½	CaroPL pf 5		z50	54	54	54 +	1
	⅛	Carr wt		4	½	½	½	
	1⅛	Carrols Dev		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	¼
	10⅛	Castle AM 1	3	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
	14⅛	CasFd 1.20a		4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
	1¼	Castleton In	6	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	2⅝	Casthwd Int	5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	6¼	Cavitron Cp	11	2	11⅝	11¼	11¼—	⅛
	¾	CDI Corp	4	7	1	1	1	
	⅝	CelluCraft	8	1	1	1	1	
	40	CenPL pf 4		z100	43½	43	43	
	3¼	CentSec .38e		25	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛
	1⅜	CertHled Cp		11	1½	1½	1½	
	¼	Certron Cp		1	7-16	7-16	7-16+1-16	
	1	Celec Corp	10	82	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
	3	ChadMill .40	10	5	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
	2⅛	Champ Hom		78	3½	3¼	3¼—	¼
	1⅞	Chartr Med	5	5	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	4	29	12½	12	12¼+	⅛
	1⅛	Chom Exp		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	16⅛	ChiRivt 1.68	12	5	17	17	17	
	⅜	Chicken Unl		14	1⅛	1	1⅛	
	2⅜	Child World	11	7	11	11	11 +	⅛
	11-16	Christian Cp	18	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	⅛	CIMteGr wt		21	⅛	⅛	⅛	
A	2½	Cinema Flv	10	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	1⅛	Cinerama		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	4⅛	Circle K .30	6	72	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
	3½	Citation .40	7	2	4⅛	4½	4⅛—	⅛
	½	Citiz Finl		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	8⅛	CK Petrolm	6	12	9½	9	9⅛+	⅛
	1½	ClarkC .05e	3	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
	4	Clark Gr .30	10	14	8⅛	8¼	8¼—	⅛
	2⅛	Clarkson .16	7	1	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
	2⅛	Clarostat	11	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	5⅛	Clausng .48a	3	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
	1¼	CMI Corp	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1¼	CMI Inv wt		30	9-16	½	½—	⅛
	1¼	CMT In Inc	7	10	3⅛	3½	3½+	⅛
	3	Coachm .10a	8	29	18¾	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
	4⅛	CoffMat .18r	11	6	4¼	4	4⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	Cohu In .15r	30	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	6¼	ColeNat .60	5	19	8	7⅞	7⅞	
	5¾	Coleman .44	14	30	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
	2⅛	Colon Coml		8	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
	2⅛	ColwellC .28		6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
	7	Cmbustn Eq	9	40	14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅛
	21⅞	Cominco 3e	8	1	33½	33½	33½—	½
	11⅛	ComiMtl .60	3	21	12	12	12 +	⅛
	1⅛	Comdor BM		36	3⅞	3¼	3⅞+	⅛
	4¼	CoPsycC .20	6	6	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
	14½	ComPS 1.62	6	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
	9-16	CompuDyn	8	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅛	Concrd Fab	2	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	2	Condec Crp	3	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
	3¼	Connlly Con	8	8	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
	1	Conroy Inc		7	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	5⅛	Con Oil Gas	9	63	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
	5⅛	Cons Ref .60	13	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	3¼	Consyne Co	8	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	⅜	Cont Mater		7	13-16	13-16	13-16	
	5⅛	Cook El .40	7	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
	10	Cook Ind .40	3	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
	10⅛	CookPnl V 1	7	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
	2⅛	Cordon Intl		63	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	10	Core Labs	6	16	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
	12	Coronco .60	9	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
	14½	Cor-Blk 1.06	8	5	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	
	1	Cor CX P		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	4⅛	CoxCbl Com	19	4	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
	2	Craig .05e	7	97	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
	2½	CramrE .11t	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	1	Crest Foam		3	1	1	1	
	14½	CwnCPt .60r	3	2	17½	17½	17½+	¼
	3¼	Crown In .38	4	1	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
	3	CRS Des .12	5	5	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
	3⅛	CrutcR .55e	7	22	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
	7	CrystlO .40e		188	9⅛	8	9⅛+	1½
	5⅛	CSE Cp .40	4	13	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	⅞	Curtis Math	10	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛

D

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
	1⅞	Damon Cre		5	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
	2¼	Damson Oil	23	32	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
	13	Daniel Ind	7	3	14⅛	14½	14½	
	27¾	Data Dcumt	5	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜—	⅛
	2⅛	Dataprod	5	24	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
	5	DayMin .10e		10	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
	¼	DCL Inc		19	⅜	5-16	5-16—1-16	
	5-16	DeltaCp Am		8	½	7-16	7-16	
	5⅛	Deltn Fd .54	6	7	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
	5¼	DTalEz .15p	7	40	7⅞	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
	½	DeRose Ind		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	2½	Dev Cp Am		11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜—	⅛
	7	DiamD 1.72t	4	82	18	18	18 +	¼
	4¼	Digicon Inc	5	3	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	7½	DillardSt .40	7	4	15¾	15	15¾—	¼
	7-16	Diodes Inc		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	1½	Discont Fab	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
16¾	13	Diversey Cp	7	20	15⅛	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Dixilyn .10e	4	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
25⅛	18¼	Dome Petrl	12	249	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝+	1½
10¼	4⅝	Donkeny .30	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10½	5¼	DowneyS .30	4	2	9½	9⅝	9⅛+	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Driver Harr		14	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	4½	DrgFair .40	6	3	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
1 7-16	½	Dunlop .06e	6	2	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16+1-16	
25	11⅞	DupixPd .68	3	6	17½	17⅛	17½+	1⅛N
8⅛	4½	Dur Tst .25b	9	3	7¼	7⅛	7½	
4⅛	1⅛	Dynictn .05e	6	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	DynAmer	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	2¼	Dynell .14t	39	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

E

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
2⅝	¾	Eagle Cloth	23	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10	3¼	ErlScheb .36	12	7	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16½	8¼	EarthRes 1	6	43	13¾	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
22	18⅞	EasonO .10r	15	11	31⅜	31½	31⅜+	⅛
10¼	3½	Ecodyne	8	14	7¼	7	7 +	⅛
23½	16½	Edgiton .50r	4	9	20⅛	20	20 —	2⅛
4⅛	1	Edmos Cp		1	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	2⅝	Edo Corp	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13⅝	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	3	12	10	10	10 +	⅛
3⅛	2½	Egan Mc .20	4	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	EnrnhPh .16	6	2	5	5	5	
8⅛	1⅛	Elcor Chm	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	El Hose .40	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1½	ElAudD .21t	7	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11½	8½	Electrog .80	7	3	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅛	1	Elect Assist	12	3	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
20½	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	20	12⅝	12	12 —	¾
14	7	ELT .10e	7	11	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
2⅛	⅞	Ero Ind		3	1	1	1	
7	2⅛	Espey Mfg	19	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Esq Rad El	4	18	5⅞	5½	5⅛—	⅛
9⅛	2⅛	EssexCh .20	6	15	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞+	⅛
4¼	2	Etz Lav .09e	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10½	4⅛	EvansAr .10r	8	15	9	8⅞	9 +	½

F

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
5⅛	1⅛	Fab Ind	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15½	4⅛	FabriClr .12	9	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
1⅜	⅞	Fabrics Nat	12	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3	⅞	FairTex Mll		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅞	2⅛	FairmC .14e	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
44⅛	16⅛	FalconS .40	4	30	29⅞	29¼	29⅞+	⅛
6⅛	1½	Fam Dol Str	14	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9	3⅛	FannyF .42t	22	5	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3¼	1	FDI Inc		6	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
12	9⅛	FedRlty 1.12	9	11	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
5	2	Fed Resrces		71	3¾	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
22½	16¼	FedMart .60	5	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
12⅛	7½	Felmnt .12e	11	5	8	8	8	
3⅛	1½	Fibrebrd wt		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	¼
11⅛	3½	FidelcG .76p		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	⅝	Film Cp Am		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Filmways	6	33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	FinGen .36b	11	12	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
7	4⅛	FinGnA .36b		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9½	6⅛	Fst Conn 1	8	8	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	FstDenv Ml		11	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1	Fst Hartfrd		10	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
1½	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		4	9-16	½	9-16+1-16	
9⅛	5	FstSLSh .12		6	5⅞	5¾	5¾—	⅛
7⅛	3	Fstmark .24		2	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
14⅛	4⅛	FlechrP .40t	8	12	10	9⅞	9⅞+	¼
3⅛	1½	Flaggin .06p		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	1⅛	Flagstaff	4	15	3	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7	4⅛	Flavorland	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
1½	⅝	Flock Ind		5	9-16	9-16	9-16	
4⅛	2¼	FlaRck .10e	29	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14½	8¼	Flowers .36	6	2	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
26¾	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	8	7	23¼	23	23¼+	¼
25	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	5	53	13⅛	12¾	12⅞—	¼
5⅛	3¼	Foodrm .15e	4	1	4	4	4	
35	25⅛	Foote pf2.20		2	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
79½	57½	FordCan 5e	6	z10	77½	77½	77½+	1
6⅛	3	Forest City		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
5⅛	1⅛	Forest Labs	7	3	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
9⅛	5	FoxStaP .40	10	6	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	FPA Corp		5	3	3	3	
3½	1⅛	Franklin Rl		1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
8⅛	4	FrankNu .32	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7¼	Frantz .64a	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
34	16⅛	Fresnillo 1b	7	22	17½	16¾	17	
4⅛	1½	Frier Ind		2	4	4	4 +	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Frigimp .55t	7	19	8¼	7⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15½	6⅛	Frigitronic	27	22	13⅛	13½	13⅛—	½
5½	3⅛	Frontier Air	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

G

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
7½	4¼	Gabriel .20	6	4	6	6	6	
7⅛	1½	Galaxy Cpt		4	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
9⅛	5	Garan .32a	5	3	7⅛	7	7 —	¼
4⅛	⅞	Garcia Corp	22	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	2⅛	Garlnd .07p		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	⅞	Gaylord Nat	16	2	1⅞	2	2 +	⅛
39⅛	14⅜	Gearhart .44	6	293	24⅝	22½	23⅝—	1½
1⅛	⅝	Gen Buildrs		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20⅛	12⅛	Gen Ed Svc	5	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	G Empl .20e		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
1⅛	7-16	G Housewar		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1	Gen Recrat	7	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1½	Gen Resrch	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Gen Resrcs		8	¾	9-16	⅝+1-16	
7⅛	1⅛	Genge Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Geon Ind		40	2⅛	1⅞	2 +	⅛
4⅛	1½	Gerber Sci		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	6	Giant Y .40a	56	x44	6¼	6	6⅛+	¼
5⅛	1⅛	GIT Rlt .44p	3	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Gladding Cp		25	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Glasrock Pr	21	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Glen Ger .16	36	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	GlobeInd .40	5	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	¼
24⅛	13	Golden Cycl		11	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	⅛
1⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp	14	27	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	1½	GoodLS .87r		1	2½	2½	2½—	
4⅛	2½	Goodrich wt		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Gorin Strs	4	3	3	3	3 +	⅛
17½	10	GorR .90a	7	1	15	15	15	
3⅛	1⅛	Goldinc wt		25	2	2	2 —	⅛
10	6	GrandCtl .20	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4	2⅛	Gt A Ind	3	5	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2½	GtBasin Pet		34	2⅛	2½	2½	
29⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	15	38	28¼	27⅛	28½+	¼
4½	2¼	GtLakR .15r	18	1	4½	4½	4½	
7	2⅛	GtScotS .10r	5	19	4⅛	3⅛	4 —	⅛
3⅛	⅞	Greenan	6	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3½	1⅛	Greyhd C	66	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15⅛	4⅛	GRI Cp .40	4	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	GrossTlc .90	6	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2	½	Gren Ind		20	1⅛	1	1⅛	
¾	⅛	GardMt wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
6½	2	Gilford .20	12	4	6⅛	6	6	
⅛		GlfMRlt wt		33	1-16	1-16	1-16	
32½	23¼	GlfOilCan 1	8	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
9⅛	2¼	Glfstr LD	39	6	3	3	3 —	⅛

H

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
4⅛	2½	HapD .15e	4	18	4	4	4 +	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Hapln Ind	11	10	4	4	4 +	⅛
12½	7½	Hanovr Pelr	16	22	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	HanvSq .53p		6	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Harland .22	12	454	17⅛	16½	17⅛	
29⅛	5⅛	Haran .30	5	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
16	6⅛	HartzM .05e	13	79	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
5	1⅛	Hasbro Ind	16	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	HawaIA .10r	14	2	3	2⅛	3 +	⅛
7¼	2¼	Health Ch	5	6	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
2½	11-16	Heinick Inst	9	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3½	1	Helm .15p		16	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Hedale En	28	1	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
5⅛	2½	HIG Inc .15t	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2½	1½	Highlnd Cao		24	2½	2⅛	2½+	¼
5	3⅛	HiIfisavn .24	6	3	4	4	4	
21⅛	6	Hipirnic .20	12	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Holly Corp	5	3	2⅛	2	2	
17⅛	15⅛	HorelG .92	5	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
7	3⅛	HospM .55e	6	3	5⅛	5½	5⅛+	⅛
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		17	5-32	5-32	5-32	
12¼	7⅛	Hotell 1.57e	8	30	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	HosRon .20	6	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6⅛	3⅛	Hose VI .22	6	14	5¼	5¼	5¼	
32⅛	19⅛	HostOil .60	13	82	28½	28⅛	28½	
4⅛	¾	Howell .05e	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
35⅛	16¼	HdB O 1.40	10	4	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	¼
	1⅛	Hdsan Gen		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4	Hftan .40		5	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1½	HntHlt .05e	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
20⅛	11⅛	HskyO .80	5	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼—	⅛
6⅛	2	Hycel Inc	25	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	HygrdFd 1e	4	22	23½	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛

I

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
6⅛	4⅛	ICB Corp	8	8	6	6	6	
12½	7	ICM R 1.29e	7	13	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	½
4⅛	1⅛	Iper Ind		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
29⅛	21⅛	IpOil A .80	14	377	24	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
12⅛	2	Incoter A	8	4	9	9	9	
1⅛	⅞	IndianHd wt		1	1½	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	InoTex Corp		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Instron .20		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Instr Sys	4	38	¾	11-16	11-16—1-16	
18½	6⅛	InsSy pf.25e		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2⅛	11-16	Integrt Res		3	1⅛	1	1⅛	
6½	5½	IntlAl .20	5	3	6	6	6 —	⅛
7⅛	5-16	Intl Banknot	10	28	1⅛	1	1⅛	
19½	6⅛	Int Cor .24	15	6	19½	19	19¼	
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	InFneral S	4	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅛	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	9	8	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
18½	8⅛	Interpool	5	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
17⅛	5½	Interway Cp		50	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1	Invest Fla		5	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
22	8	InDiv A .90p	5	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
7	3⅛	InvRltT .20p	175	4	3½	3½	3½	
10⅛	7	Tonics Inc	15	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
10	3⅛	IroqBrd .16	11	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
5½	1⅛	Irvin Indst	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	IsraID 1.29e		1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛

J

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
9	3¾	Jaclyn .36a	5	7	8⅛	8½	8⅛+	⅛
5½	1⅛	Jaswy .11t	6	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9½	3⅛	Jeannet .20b	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅛	1¼	Jetronic Ind	7	16	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
28	18⅛	John Pd .25	14	2	20⅛	20¼	20⅛+	⅛
5	2⅛	Jniper Pet	7	6	2⅛	2⅛	2¾—	⅛

K

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
11⅛	4⅛	Kalsrind .26	5	37	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
1½	⅛	Kalvex Inc		36	⅞	¾	¾—	⅛
8	3⅛	KaneMill wt		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
27⅛	17	KanebS .90b	7	4	22	22	22 —	⅛
51	42	KnGE pf4.50		z10	46	46	46 —	1
4	2⅛	Kay Corp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Kewane .48a	6	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3	1	Key Co .08		2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
8⅛	4	Keystind .30	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	11	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2½	1	King Opticl		1	1	1	1	
7⅛	1⅛	Kingstip .20	4	6	5½	5½	5½	
41	25⅛	Kirbyln .45p	9	27	38¼	38⅛	38¼	
2⅛	1⅛	Kit Mfg		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	1¼	Kleinerts		10	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Knott Hotel		6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
19½	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	6	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
11⅛	2⅛	KuhnStr .10	7	10	10⅛	10½	10½—	⅛

L

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
5⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	4	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3½	LafyRad .26	8	19	6⅛	6⅛	6½—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Lake Shore	18	2	1 3-16	1⅛	1 13-16+1-16	
5½	2⅛	LaMaur .20	11	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	2¼	LaPoint .20a	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅛	6⅛	La QuintaM	9	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1½	½	LaTour Bck	17	3	1	1	1 +	⅛
2	1⅛	Lndmrk Ld		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4½	LCA Cp .45	9	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
1¼	5-16	LCA Cp wt		11	5-16	5-16	5-16	
9⅛	5⅛	LeaRonl .28	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	5½	Leath Co .36	2	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
20¼	12	Lee Entr .52	9	5	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Lee Natl		3	2	2	2 —	⅛
7¾	2⅛	Lee Pharm	63	29	3¼	3	3¼+	¼
4½	2¼	Lehigh Pres	4	2	3	3	3 —	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Leigh Pr .40	6	8	7½	7⅛	7½	
2⅛	⅞	Leisure Tec		4	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
8½	3½	LesFay .32b	7	40	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9½	2⅛	Levitrin .20	6	2	7⅛	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5¼	LewisBF .24	3	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
3	⅞	LilyLynn A	10	9	2	1⅞	2	
3⅛	1½	Lincoln Am	18	20	3⅛	3⅛	1	
2½	1	Lodge S .12e	5	5	2	2	2	
17⅛	7½	Lohmn .80e	8	8	17¼	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	LoewThe wt		50	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Logistic .12e		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
4	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		13	1⅜	1½	1⅜—	⅛
6½	2	Lundy Elec	34	12	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Lynch Corp		2	1¼	1½	1¼+	⅛

M

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
1⅛	½	Macrod Ind		9	¾	¾	⅞	
4¾	3⅛	ManhLfe .20	18	4	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	MansfdT .10	9	8	4	4	4	
2⅛	1⅛	Marinduq B	62	18	1½	1¼	1¼	
20	14½	MarkCt .15e	4	22	17½	17	17 +	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Marlene Ind	5	40	6¼	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3	Marshal Ind	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
28	5⅛	MartPr .50e	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
7	3⅛	Masind .10e	7	13	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
28¼	5⅛	Masnaln .30	5	5	23	23	23	
2½	1	Masters Inc	7	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3½	MaterRe .20	8	9	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2	MadiBro .10	5	11	4⅛	4	4 +	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Maule .10e		1	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	McCull Oil	11	71	3⅛	3¼	3⅛+	⅛
15½	6	McDonh .60	5	7	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
6½	3⅛	McIntsh .36	11	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3½	1⅛	McKeon Cn		10	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	1⅛	MDC Corp	4	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3	Medenco .12	5	48	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
16	13¼	MediaGn .34	9	7	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
13⅛	6	Magpint .16	7	168	12	11⅛	11⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Metrocare		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		8	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	MichSug 1a	1	3	12⅛	12½	12⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5	Micklbry .12	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6½	2⅛	Midld Co .10		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
24⅛	7⅛	Milgo Elect	6	117	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
34¼	17⅛	MillerWo .40	11	55	32½	32	32½+	⅛
18⅛	8	Mil Roy .20e	10	12	12¾	12½	12¾—	1¼
1½	½	Mission IT		36	⅝	9-16	9-16—1-16	
¾	1-16	Missionl wt		10	1-16	1-16	1-16	
17⅛	11	MoPac 1.20	6	5	16⅛	16¼	16½	
18⅛	9	Mitchll 1.57t	5	40	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
5½	3¼	Mite Cp .16	4	14	3⅛	3½	3½	
11⅛	4⅛	Molycrp wt		32	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
47½	39⅛	MonP pf4.40		z10	42	42	42	
11⅛	7	Moog .60	4	7	9	9	9 +	⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Morton S .32	6	6	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MtVMll 1.28	8	5	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
4⅛	3¼	Mov Star .30	8	2	4⅛	4¼	4⅛+	⅛
14½	6⅛	MPB Cp .70	4	1	12⅛	12¾	12⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	MultiAm .20	4	25	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
7	5⅛	MWA .40b	6	9	7	7	7 +	⅛

N

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
5¼	1⅛	Napco Ind	4	1	3⅛	3¾	3¾—	⅛
12¾	9⅛	Nat CSS	6	72	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	⅛
7⅛	2½	N Distr .16e	4	4	5⅛	5½	5⅛+	¼
1⅛	⅝	NatHlth Ent		9	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16	
10½	4⅛	NMedEn .24	4	22	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
8½	2⅛	Nat Paragn	7	41	6⅛	6⅛	6½—	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Nat Patent	55	408	11⅛	11¼	11½	
3⅛	1⅛	Nat Silver	250	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
19½	8¼	NatwHo .28	12	4	17¼	17¼	17¼+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Nelly Don		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2	1	Neonex .05	12	14	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛—3-16	
35⅛	17½	NENuclr .30	13	5	26¾	26⅛	26⅛+	¼
15	8½	NHamp .50e	7	61	13⅛	12¾	12⅝—	1⅛
1	7-16	Newidria M	14	47	⅝	9-16	9-16—1-16	
28⅛	8½	NMex Ariz	84	1	14⅛	14¾	14¾—	¼
4½	1⅛	Newpark Rs	5	15	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
14½	3½	N Proc .35e	5	19	13⅛	13⅛	13½	
15½	7½	NYTimes .60	8	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6	NewbE .16b	3	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3¼	⅞	Nexus .14t	10	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5¼	NiagFSv .44	5	7	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
3⅛	⅞	Noel Indust		8	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Nolex Cp	101	220	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	¼
4½	1⅛	Nortek Inc	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	18	9	4⅛	4 5-16	4⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Novo Corp		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Nuclear Dat	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	NumacO Gs	18	24	10⅛	10	10	

O

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
24⅛	13½	Offshore Co	4	15	14	14	14	
4	3	Ohio Art .24	13	2	4	4	4	
33½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	2	29¼	29¼	28¼+	¼
10	4	Oh Sealy .40	11	84	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
5½	1½	Olla Ind	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
17⅛	8	OnLine Sys	9	20	13⅛	13½	13⅛—	⅛
30⅛	12	OnanCp .20a	8	12	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
69⅛	35⅛	OOklep Cop		z200	35½	35	35 —	¾
8⅛	3⅛	OrioleHo .20	3	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1⅛	1	Ormand Ind	4	4	1	1	1	
8½	4⅛	OSullvn .50b	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅛	2½	Outdr Sport	6	9	3½	3⅛	3½	
9⅛	5¼	OverhDr .40	10	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	1	Oxford Fst		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3½	2¼	Ozark Air		11	2⅛	2¼	2¼	

P

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
1⅛	¾	P&F Indust		64	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
16⅛	16⅛	PGE pfI.37		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
14⅛	11⅛	PGRd pfI.25		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PG 4.5pfI.12		12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
22⅛	18⅛	PG 7.8pfI.96		10	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
24	20⅛	PG 8.2pf2.05		5	21⅛	21	21⅛—	⅛
5½	2½	P Holdg .16	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
76½	70	PacLt pf7.64		z10	74½	74½	74½+	½
14⅛	11⅛	PNwTel 1.20	9	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
51	10⅛	PallCp .48	16	28	45⅛	44½	44⅞—	½
3⅛	15-16	Palomr Finl		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	PanOcean O	85	45	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
4⅛	1⅛	Pendl Bradf		22	4	4	4	
9¼	4⅛	ParkCh .48a	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1½	Park El .10e		10	1⅛	1½	1⅛+	¼
5	2½	Patagonia		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	PatoCG .20e	21	8	3	3⅛	3 —	⅛
13⅛	8½	PatrlcP .86t	5	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4	PeerTu .20a	15	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	PennEng .60	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
22¼	11	PepBoys 1	7	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4	PerlniCp .35	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
2⅛	¾	Permaner		28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	Pertec Corp	4	7	4	4	4 +	⅛
10½	4⅛	Petro Lewis		4	8¼	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Phil LD .53r	3	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8½	2⅛	PicNPay .16	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	PionTx .65e	3	5	5	5	5	
27⅛	18⅛	PitDeMoln 1	10	3	15	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
6⅛	5	PitWVa .56a	10	2	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
59½	17½	Pittway 1b	13	64	53	52⅛	52⅛—	¼
10¾	3⅛	Plant Ind	40	50	10½	10¼	10⅛	
17⅛	13⅛	Plantrnc .12	10	14	16⅛	15⅛	16 +	⅛
3	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3¼	1⅛	PlyGem .51t	19	3	2¼	2¼	2⅛—	⅛
2	1⅛	Plym Rub B		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
15	9⅛	PneuSca .80	4	z300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	½
12⅛	4⅛	Pneumo .80	4	13	11⅛	11⅛	11¾+	⅛
2⅛	5-16	Poloron Pd		8	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
8⅛	4⅛	Polychr .29t	7	4	5½	5⅛	5½+	¼
5½	2½	Prairie Oil	17	10	3½	3⅛	3½+	¼
12½	8¼	Pratt Lmb 1	14	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
6⅛	3⅛	Pratt Rd .30	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅛	17⅛	Prent Hall 1	11	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
5	1⅛	PresRB .24p		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	1⅛	Presley Cos		20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
16½	9⅛	Preston .70	8	1	10½	10½	10½+	¼
9⅛	5⅛	PropCT 1.16	7	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	7⅛	ProvGas .80	7	2	8	8	8	
1⅛	15-16	PrdRIE .12e	2	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	PrudBdg .24	6	x25	3½	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	PuntaGrd 1s	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	9	Putnam .60a	10	17	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛

R

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
7½	3¼	Recon .20a	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	9	14	14⅛	13⅞	10⅞—	⅛
26¼	10½	RangrO Can	40	69	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
14½	9⅛	Ransbrg .80	9	3	12¼	12¼	12¼+	¼
1⅛	1	RapdAm wt		32	1⅛	1	1	
5½	2⅛	Rath Pack		25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	RB Indust	5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅛	12¾	RealEst 1.40	11	1	16	16	16	
13⅛	9	RltRef 1.85e	6	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Retrig Trns		4	4	4	4	
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		25	½	7-16	7-16	
13⅛	7⅛	Rem Ar .60a	7	52	13⅛	13	13 +	⅛
2⅛	⅞	Rep Housng		4	1	⅞	⅞	
25½	4⅛	ReschCtl .08		21	15	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
17⅛	5⅛	Resistflx .40	7	29	15¼	14½	15¼+	1¼
3⅛	1⅛	Resrtsint A	7	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2¼	⅞	Rest Assoc		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	1	RET Inc Fd		40	1⅛	1	1⅛	
2	½	Rex Noreco		10	⅞	13-16	13-16+1-16	
3¼	1⅛	RH Med Svc	9	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1½	Riblet Prod		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅛	⅞	Richton Int	2	16	2½	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10¼	8½	Riley Co	6	9	11	10⅞	11 +	¼
14⅛	4⅛	RusdonM .36	35	9	7⅛	7¼	7¼—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	RLC Corp		12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35⅛	19½	Robintect	5	13	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
4	2	Roblln Ind	4	11	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	6⅛	Rockway .08	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
15⅛	7⅛	Rogers Corp	46	1	8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
5½	2⅛	Rossmor Cp		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
37⅛	21⅛	Rowan .40b	4	20	22½	22	22⅛+	⅛
16-16	7-16	RoyBusn Fd		10	7-16	7-16	7-16	
3⅛	1⅛	RPS Prod	18	2	3	3	3 +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RSC Indust	8	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1⅛	Ruddick Cp	17	26	2⅛	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
5	3⅛	Rudick pf.56		3	4⅛	4½	4½	
2⅛	½	Ruscr Ind		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	
14⅛	7⅛	Russell .72	4	9	14½	14⅛	14½+	¼
9¼	4⅛	Rusf Cft .48	6	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
22⅛	11¼	RyanH .20a	12	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
3	⅞	Ryeran Hay		12	1¼	1¼	1⅛	

S

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
17½	3⅛	Salem .24t	6	13	12⅛	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
20¼	7¼	Sambos .15e	12	158	17	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
103½	83¼	SDgo pf9.84		z100	95	95	95	
84	67	SDgo pf7.80		z50	73	73	73 —	2½
11⅛	9½	SDie G pf 1		1	10¼	10¼	10¼+	¼
33½	27⅛	San JW 2.40	7	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	1⅛
3⅛	1¼	Sargent Ind	7	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7½	5⅛	Schenut .60a	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	Schiller Ind	7	5	3⅛	3	3	
2¼	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14½	13¼	Sci Atlanta	13	4	13⅛	10⅛	13⅛	
22⅛	13⅛	Scopeln .25e	3	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
8⅛	5	SbdAlMl .40	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5	2	Sealectr Cp	5	2	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		12	9-16	½	9-16	
9⅛	4⅛	SeasnAll .20	7	10	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
2	⅞	Soc Mtg Inv		25	11-16	⅝	11-16	
7-16	1-16	SecMt lh wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-16	
1⅛	½	Seligm Asso		2	9-16	9-16	9-16+1-16	
7⅛	3⅛	Semtch .14t	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Servisco .30	21	20	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Servo Corp	8	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
7½	3⅛	SGL In .11r	5	5	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
2½	⅞	SG Sec .51e		35	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
3½	1⅛	Shaer Shoe	18	11	2½	2⅛	2½—	⅛
7⅛	2	ShearH .10e	3	28	5⅛	5½	5½	
6¼	11-16	ShellRes .06		19	2⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	3	9	3¾	3⅛	3¾	
28⅛	14⅛	Shnandh Oil	17	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
17⅛	8½	Sherwd Med	7	12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
	1⅛	Shopwell In		11	1⅛	1¼	1⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Showbot .80	5	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
10⅛	3½	Sierrcin .20	7	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15¼	7¼	Silicoln .40a	6	2	13	13	13	
6	3⅛	Sigmal .05e	6	23	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
3⅛	1⅛	SikesCp .02p		11	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	SimcoS .22b	10	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
2⅛	1	Simplex Ind		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	Sikfin SmRl	22	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Sky City .28t	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	SMD Ind	4	44	2⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6	⅞	Solitron .06		67	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8½	4	Sonder Broc	4	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Soundsn .40	61	7	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
20	17½	SCEO pf1.68		250	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
26	22⅛	SC 9.2pf 2.30		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
16½	13	SC 5.8pf 1.30		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14¼	11⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	½
6⅛	40	SouRoyl 1.20	16	3	46⅛	46	46⅛—	⅛
9⅛	8	Sowest Airl	8	6	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
9	4⅛	Spector .10e		2	6¾	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1½	Spectro .12t	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4	15-16	Spencer .02e		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Spenr F .32	513	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Splentex .48	12	10	5	4⅛	5 +	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	SSP Ifd .24	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	StdAllianc 1	3	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	StdCont .03e	4	55	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	1⅛
13⅛	11	StdCoosa .90	158	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Std Mett .50t	7	3	3	3	3	
9⅛	⅞	StdMotA .42	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
16⅛	7⅛	StdProd 1.10	6	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
27	10¼	StdShrs .40r		7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
10⅛	8	Stange .10	21	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
1⅛	15-16	Stirdust Inc		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8¼	StarSup .48a	4	6	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
10⅛	3¼	Steelmt .27e	2	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16½	10⅛	Steon Ch .52	5	18	10¼	10⅛	10½+	⅛
2	⅞	Sterl Electr		16	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
3¼	1⅛	Stevcoknlt	75	42	2	2⅛	3 +	⅛
8¼	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	10	21	7	7	7 —	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	StrutW .05e	15	1	8	8	8 —	⅛
1	7-16	Summit Org	5	4	11-16	11-16	11-16	
4⅛	2⅛	SunCityl .25	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
27	9	Sun Elec .60	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Sunair .30e	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
12	4⅛	SunshJr .20	5	1	7	7	7 +	⅛
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Sup Surg Mf	7	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅛	15-16	Susquhana		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Synaloy .05r	5	4	5⅛	5¼	5¼—	⅛
44⅛	28½	Syntex .40	15	298	36	35¼	35¼—	½
24½	10⅛	Sysco Cp .28	8	73	21⅛	21½	21⅛	
4½	15-16	System Eng		117	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛

T

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
18⅛	9⅛	Tasty 1.08e	7	4	18	17⅛	18 —	⅛
1⅛	½	Tech Sym		16	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3	¾	Techcl Tape	4	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	
22⅛	14	Telon R .20a	14	5	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
4	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	4	18	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6½	Teleflex .32t	15	3	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
1⅛	5-16	Telex Cp wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	
3⅛	1	Tenna Corp	17	2	2⅛	2⅞	2⅞+	¼
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		134	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	TennFS .40e		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2	⅞	Teney Eng	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	6⅛	Teradyn Inc	77	3	10⅛	10¼	10¼+	⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
16⅛	9½	TerraC .40e	3	31	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	¼
1⅛	⅝	TesoroPt wt		22	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Tiffanyl .20	4	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2½	1-16	Tigerintl wt		23	⅛	1-16	3-32+1-32	
4⅛	2½	Timpte Ind	12	31	3⅛	3	3⅛	
14⅛	4⅛	Tokheim .40	6	13	10½	10⅛	10½—	⅛
2⅛	½	Tolchin Inst	4	12	¾	¾	¾+1-16	
100½	93	TolEd pf 10		z180	100	99¼	100	
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	7	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10⅛	7¼	Torin Cp .40	16	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	6	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
16	8⅛	Total pf.79		2	10½	10½	10½	
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		16	1⅛	1¼	1⅛—	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Tracor Inc	6	7	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Treadw .23t		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	7¼	TriStMtr .80	5	6	11¼	11	11 +	⅛
4⅛	4	Trico Ind	10	9	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Tubos Mex	4	15	2 13-16	2⅛	2 13-16+1-16	
4	1⅛	Tuffco .10e	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3⅛	TwinFair In	10	7	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛

U

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
4⅛	1⅛	UHP Co .12	5	7	3	2⅛	2⅞	
6⅛	1⅛	UNA .10a	6	5	2⅛	2¼	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Unimax Grp		7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
2¼	1⅛	UnimaxG pf		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Un Asbestos	142	42	4¼	4 3-16	4¼	
15-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		108	7-16	⅜	⅜—1-16	
14⅛	10½	UnCosF .48b	9	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods	4	18	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2	⅞	UnNat Corp		12	9-16	½	½—1-16	
¼	1-16	UnNatCp wt		3	1-16	1-16	1-16	
6	2⅛	U PDye .07p		44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7¼	3¼	UnRlfT .52e		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5-16	1-16	UnRlfT wt		17	1-16	1-16	1-16	
9	4½	US Ban Trst		10	4⅛	4½	4⅛—	⅛
14⅛	3½	US Flltr .20	7	92	9	8½	8⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3	US LsgRl E		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
⅞	⅜	US LsgR wt		20	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅛	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3¼	1⅛	US Radium		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22	14⅛	US Redu .60	4	25	19⅛	19½	19⅛	
9⅛	6¼	USRbR .20a	8	9	7⅛	7½	7⅛—	¼
18	7½	Unitek .20	11	6	17⅛	17¼	17⅛+	⅛
18	5⅛	Unity Buy S	7	9	13	12¼	12⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Univ Cl .05b	4	6	2¼	2	2 —	¼
2⅛	⅝	Univ Contnr		2	15-16	⅞	⅞—1-16	
6¼	3⅛	UnivRs .05e	7	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6⅛	3⅛	Univ Sav .40	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4¼	2⅛	URS Corp	7	2	3	3	3	
6½	3⅛	UV Ind wt		23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼

V

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
15⅛	6⅛	Valmac .75	4	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
4	2¼	Valspar .24	12	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2½	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		10	1½	1½	1½	
7	4⅛	VanDorn .36	7	8	6	5¼	6 +	¼
7¼	1⅛	Vgro Inc	5	133	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Veecolns .32	8	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
2	⅞	Verit Ind		1	1	1	1	
15½	5¼	VermtA .40b	8	7	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Vernitron	6	10	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
2⅛	⅞	Viking Genl	9	24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅝	Vikoa Inc		11	1⅛	1	1	
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅛	5½	Voplex .68	18	1	7	7	7 +	¼
2⅛	1⅛	Vulcan Corp		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	3	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

W

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
5½	2¼	WabMg .10a	6	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Wacknt .23a	8	17	8¼	8½	8⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1½	Wainoco Oil	10	18	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4	2	WallacS .14e	5	107	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
1½	⅝	WardFds wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Wards Co		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	WarC pfC.05		24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
32	16½	WasPstB .53	9	8	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
8	5⅛	Wed Tu Am	1	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7	WestChP .40	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
52½	45	WTex pf4.40		z50	47	47	47	
11	3⅛	Westats Pll	9	62	9	8⅛	9	
1	⅜	Westby Fsh		12	½	7-16	7-16	
6⅛	3⅛	WstDcal .10	11	15	5⅛	5	5	
8⅛	4½	Wstn Fin .10	4	4	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1½	9-16	WstPac I wt		2	9-16	½	9-16	
6⅛	3½	Whitaker .34	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3¼	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	13⅛	WhitingCp 1	5	6	17	17	17 —	⅛
¾	¼	Whittakr wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜+1-16	
3⅛	1⅛	Wichita Ind	6	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	WilIcxG .03p		1	2	2	2	
8¼	5⅛	Wmhous .30	5	x4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3½	2½	WilsonBr .30	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13½	5⅛	Winkimn .50	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4¼	11-16	Winston Mll		4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Worcest Ctl	4	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1½	Wrather Cp		23	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1 13-16	⅛	Wright Har	87	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅛	2⅛	WTC Air .10	24	10	2⅛	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
18¼	7½	WUI Inc .40	7	10	18	17½	18 +	¾
5⅛	3¼	WyleLab .24	5	44	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
11⅛	5	Wynnln .15e	4	5	6½	6½	6½—	¼
12⅛	6½	WymBn .50a	9	37	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛

X - Y - Z

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge
22⅛	12⅛	Xonics Inc	47	13	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	YooHoo .10e	10	11	3¼	3½	3¼+	¼
4½	1⅛	Zimmr Hom		1	4	4	4	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅞-5⅛	3⅞-3⅞	4¼-5¼	11¼-11¾
1 M.	5⅛-5⅛	3⅞-3⅞	1⅞-2⅛	11½-11¾
3 M.	6⅛-7⅛	4⅛-4⅛	3⅛-3⅛	11¾-12
6 M.	7⅛-7⅛	4⅛-4⅞	4 -4⅛	12 -12¼
1 Y.	8⅛-8⅛	5⅞-5⅞	4⅛-4⅛	12¾-12⅞

International Stock Indexes

	Last	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	93.00	91.40	97.20	77.00
Brussels	122.05	120.70	137.97	106.43
Frankfurt	148.80	149.05	149.05	110.56
London 30	367.50	373.10	377.80	146.00
London 500	162.48	163.32	167.07	64.49
Milan	80.75	80.13	108.86	75.41
Paris	130.90	129.10	138.70	99.70
Sydney	414.68	414.62	422.40	289.88
Tokyo (n)	316.18	313.14	333.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4301.72	4245.39	4564.53	3527.04
Zurich	278.30	277.20	291.30	206.30

(n) new. (o) old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	39.80
Albert Heijn	99
Algembank	321
Amrobank	73.10
A'dam	103
Fokker	39
Heineken	162.50
H.V.A.	57.20
Holl-Am-H	71
Hoogovens	55.50
K.L.M.	67.50
Pakhoed	139.50
Philips new	27.90
Robeco	184.30
Rolinco	131.90
Royal Dutch	99.30
Unilever	117
Van Ommer	247
VerMach	174.30

Brussels

Arbed	3,700
Brtox-Lamb	1,895
Cock Ougree	938
Electrobel	6,370
GB-Inno-BM	1,820
Hoboken	3,720
Pétrofina	4,960
Ph Gevaert	1,152
Soc Générale	2,630
Solvay	2,610
Un Minière	1,270

Frankfurt

AEG	88.60
BASF	150.20
Bayer	127.50
Commerzbk	215.20
Cont Gummi	90.90
Daimler	352
Demag	189.80
DeutBank	333.50
DresdeBk	256
Hoechst	145
Gels Aktien	75.90
Hoesch	55.40
Karlsdt	445.80
Kaufhof	272.50
KHD	176
Lufthansa	64.50
Mannesmann	295.50
Metallgesell	250
Neckermann	110
Rheinstahl	71.20
RWE new	141.50
Schering	390.50
Siemens	283
Thyssen	95.50
Veba	108.70
Volkswagen	137.90

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.67
Anglo-Am	£30.50
Barclay Bk	3.05
Beecham Gr	3.39
BICC	1.20
Boots	1.38
Bowater	1.61
Brit-Am Tob	3.23
Brit Oxyg	0.56½
Brit Pet	5.68
Burmah	0.31½
CadburySc	0.50
Chartered	1.74
Courtaulds	1.42
Daggafont	0.10
DeBeer D	2.94
Decca Rec	2.44
Distillers	1.29
Dunlop	0.67
E Mustfine	2.24
GEC	1.41
FreeStGeo	£20.25
GKN	2.57
Glaxo Gr	3.60
Gold Fields	2.05
Gt Un St	1.89
Guinness	1.35
Hawker-Sidd	3.26
Hudson Bay	£12.50
Imp Chem	3.14
Imps	0.81
Mar & Spen	1.01
MetalBox	2.69
Nichols	0.40
Plessey	0.78
Rand Mines	2.62
Rank Org	1.60
Royal Dutch	£30⅛
R.T.Z.	1.84
Shell	3.70
Thorn (A)	2.18
Tube Invest	2.92
Union Carb	3.90
Vickers	1.46
War L3½	£23.75
West Deep	£14.75
West Drief	£36⅛
West Hold	£26.25
West Min	1.44
Woolworth	0.67
ZCI	0.36

Milan

Bastogi	1,157
Erba	2,460
Erola Marelli	585
Fiat	1,270
Finsider	266
Generali	41,400
IFI	2,380
Italgas	599
Italsider	387.50
LaRinas	81.875
Montedis	482
Olivetti	1,262
Pirelli	773
Snia Visco	1,511
Terni	10

Paris

Air Liquide	358
Alimentaire	69
BSN	581
Carrefour	1,913
Cim Lafarge	182
Citroën	46.10
Cie Bancaire	471
CFP	125
CGE	294.50
CCF	150
Ferodo	369
Imétal	84.90
L'Oréal	1,035
Mach Bull	34
Michelin	1,390
Moët-Henn	5.80
Moulinex	300
Paribas	180.70
PUK	100
Penarroya	48.90
Perrier	98.20
Peugeot	304
Rh-Poulenc	105
Saclior	66
St Gobain	139.90
Suez	259.80
Télémécan	832
Thomson	249
Usinor	70

Zurich

Alusuisse	935
Buehrle	1,275
B Bovert	1,420
Ciba-Geigy	1,610
Cr Suisse	3,000
Fischer	525
HofRocheN	10,475
Nestlé	3,300
Sandoz	4,550
Sté B Suisse	468
Sulzer	2,450
U.B. Suisse	3,295

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Nov. 26, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	141.25	140.60	—0.80
Zurich	141.00	140.75	—1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	143.38	143.48	—0.59

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v 1,000)

Indexed value 1000.00

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Drexel Burnham — International Bankers

International Herald Tribune
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Everywhere you go.

The search for Jack Daniel's Whiskey.

Some of our friends have a difficult time finding Jack Daniel's. We hope this list of fine hotels, restaurants and bars will solve that problem.

Because of the slow, careful way we make our whiskey, mellowing each drop through 12 feet of charcoal, the supply is sometimes less than plentiful. But we'd rather ask your patience than lose your respect. Because speeding up our process would mean changing our whiskey. And one sip will convince you that Jack Daniel's should never be changed.



BELGIUM
Brussels — Carlton Rest.; Brussels Sheraton
Diegem — GB Motorhotel
Antwerpen — Quality Inn Hotel
Knokke — Lion's Club
Brugge — Holiday Inn
Genval — Silver Rose

BRITAIN
London — C.A. France Ltd.; Grosvenor House Park Hotel; Les Ambassadeurs; Bristol Hotel; Browns Hotel; Churchill Hotel

FRANCE
Paris — Rest. Les Halles; Le Sherwood
Bandol — L'Escale
Strasbourg — L'Aubette; La Chamade
Trouville — Brasserie Excelsior
Nancy — Rest. Le Goeland
Les Deux-Alpes — Rest. L'Adret
Grenoble — Rest. La Poularde Bressane
Vienne — Rest. Jaconat; Rest. Point
Bordeaux — Le New Seneschal Night Club
Toulouse — Art Club; Big Ben
Benodet — Ste. Casino
Dinan — Hôtel Marguerite; Hôtel Davaugour
Marseilles — Hôtel Le Petit Nice; L'Ascenseur Night Club; Rest. Le Jambon de Parme
Roquebrune Cap Martin — Rest. Le Vistaero
Nice — Europa Hôtel

GERMANY
Bad Harzburg — Appart Hotel "Limerick"
Wolfsburg — "London Pub"
Köln — Hotel Excelsior; Hotel Inter-Continental
München — Sheraton Hotel; Arabella Hotel; Hotel Holiday-Inn
Frankfurt — Frankfurt-Sheraton-Hotel; Airport-Hotel
Berlin — Hotel Berlin; Hotel Palace im Europa-Center

HOLLAND
Schiphol Airport — Arthur Frommer
Amsterdam — Alpha Hotel; Indisch Restaurant Bali

IRELAND
Dun Laoire — Beeches Hotel
Killiney — Court Hotel

Muldhuddart — Dolly's Lounge

ITALY
Torino — Caffe' Talmone; Columbia Night Club; Le Perroquet Night Club
Milano — Grand Hotel Duomo; Jolly Hotel President; Grand Hotel Plaza; Hotel Cavour; Hotel de la Ville & Ristorante VIP
Sirmione — Grand Hotel Terme; Hotel Villa Cortine Palace
Venezia — Park Hotel; Hotel Saturnia & Ristorante Caravella; Ristorante Antico Martini
Trieste — Grand Hotel Duchi D'Aosta; Grand Hotel de la Ville
Roma — Le Grand Hotel de Rome; Grand Hotel Excelsior; Hotel Bernini-Bristol; Hotel Metropole & Ristorante Apicio; Hotel Holiday Inn
Napoli — Hotel S. Germano; Hotel Royal
Capri — Ristorante de Gemma; Ristorante Caprice
Ischia Porto — Hotel Continental; Hotel Moresco; Grand Hotel Punta Molino
Lerici — Bar Sport; Bar Corona
Forte Dei Marmi — Ristorante Mokambo; Ristorante Da Bruno; Bar Principe
Alghero — Hotel Ristorante La Lepanto; Hotel Capocaccia-Eurotel
Villasimius — Grand Hotel Capo Boi
Bologna — Ristorante Cordon Bleu
Verona — La Cappa

MALTA
Paceville — Roundabout; Hiccups
Sliema — Tigne Court Hotel; Fortina Hotel; Wells Tango
St. Julians — Chains

SPAIN
Madrid — Hotel Palace; Hotel Ritz; Hotel Villamagna; Hotel Plaza; Hotel Wellington; Hotel Gran Via; Hotel Melia-Madrid
Valencia — Restaurante Fraxman; Parador De Turismo Luis Vives
Tarragona — Cafeteria Or; Cafeteria Leman
Eibar — Cafeteria Miguel; Cafeteria Santos
Zarauz — Hotel Euromar; Cafeteria Amaya
Logroño — Cafeteria Ibiza; Villa Iregua
Santiago — Bar Royal; Bar Casablanca
Santander — Restaurante El Molino; Cafeteria Las Vegas (Bar); Club Parayas; Cafeteria Saja (Bar)
Seville — Roque Robledo Martinez (Bar); Cafeteria Samoa (Bar)
Palamos - Gerona — Snack Monica; Night Club Marinada-Boîte Arboleda
Bilbao — Hotel Ercilla; Agapito Santamaria; Supermercado Garamendi
Zaragoza — Hotel Don Yo; Hotel Goya

SWITZERLAND
Montana-Vermala — Hôtel Central; Hôtel Mirabeau
Zurich — Restaurant Parmentier; Kongresshaus; Jacky's Stapferstube; Old Fashion Bar; Rest. Theaterstube; Hotel Baur au Lac
Lucerne — Hotel Schweizerhof; Hotel Palace; Restaurant-Bar Pinocchio; Metro Bar; Bar Black Cat
Bâle — Hotel Alban-Ambassador; Rotisserie-Bar "A Point"; Hotel Euler & Grand Hotel; Hotel Merian am Rhein; Night Club "Hazyland"
Gstaad — Hotel Bellevue; Hotel Olden & Bar
Berne — President Club; Restaurant Mirabeau

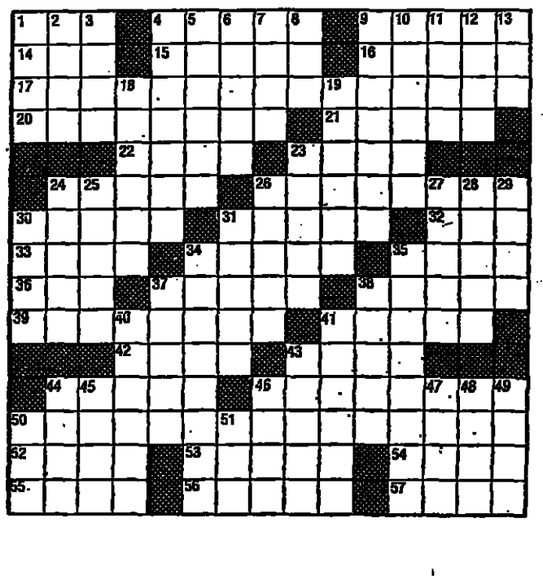
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Jet——
4 Soup
9 Purple or measured
14 State: Abbr.
15 Close, to poets
16 Weird
17 Famous diners
20 Begin
21 Practical
22 Lambs
23 Soft cheese
24 Alps
26 Have a breather
30 French cup
31 More peeved
32 French marshal
33 Gaelic
34 Cheerful, in Scotland
35 Chaste
36 Ibsen character
37 Give the slip to
38 European apples
39 Old age
41 Salt trees
42 Goose of Hawaii
43 Baffled
44 Hindu pundit
46 Theater job
50 Thanksgiving, for one
52 Relative of 44 Across
53 Modify
54 School period
55 Word on a proof
56 Sierra——
57 Tibetan animals

DOWN

1 Circuits
2 Landed
3 Festival
4 Share
5 Western and labor
6 Uncle of fiction
7 Direction
8 Prior to
9 More nitpicky
10 Kind of sigh often breathed
11 Russian city
12 Progenitor
13 Letters
18 Kind of monkey
19 Traditional bird
23 Harbor vessel
24 Analyze
25 German city
26 Holiday drink
27 Harden
28 Sentence parts
29 Watches
30 Cha and bohea
31 Fry
34 Coldly analytic
35 Quality of opposing powers
37 Fragrant resin
38 Shade of gray
40 Getting nowhere
41 Beached
43 Pale
44 Plant disease
45 Common verb
46 "Do—— others..."
47 Whim
48 British informer
49 Sports places
50 Legal officials: Abbr.
51 Stout's relative



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Cloudy	MADRID	12	54	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Rain	MILAN	3	37	Overcast
ANKARA	—2	28	Snow	MONTREAL	—6	21	Sunny
ATHENS	13	55	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—3	18	Fair
BEIRUT	16	61	Showers	MUNICH	1	34	Fair
BELGRADE	—2	28	Cloudy	NEW YORK	9	48	Sunny
BERLIN	0	32	Cloudy	NICE	10	50	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	43	Overcast	OSLO	—5	41	Rain
BUDAPEST	0	32	Fair	PARIS	8	46	Rain
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	—20	—4	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Showers	ROME	9	48	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Cloudy	SOFIA	—20	—4	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Cloudy
DUBLIN	4	39	Fair	TEHRAN	17	63	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	37	Fair	TEL AVIV	18	64	Rain
FLORENCE	2	36	Overcast	TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	41	Cloudy	VENICE	4	39	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy	VIENNA	—4	25	Fair
HELSINKI	3	37	Overcast	WARSAW	—5	23	Fair
ISTANBUL	2	36	Overcast	WASHINGTON	11	51	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	1	34	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy				
LONDON	6	43	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	16	62	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 26, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.37
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$7.55
Austral Select	$2.65
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Basrbond	SF800.15
— (d) Conbar	SF7.58
— (d) Grobar	SF627
— (d) Stockbar	SF840
(w) Browninvest	$12.87
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$11.16
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	$4.56
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$6.64
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.30
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.28
(d) Capital Reinvest	LF1,054
(d) Caribinco Open-End	$82.50
(d) Citadel Fund	$2.90
(i) Clevelanc Offshore Fd	$674.09
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.30
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.78
(d) Convert Bond Fd	$8.35
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF535
— (d) C.S. Funds-Bonds	SF74.25
— (d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	SF68.75
— (d) Energisvalor	SF77.75
— (d) Ussec	SF642
— (d) Europavalor	SF125.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A	$6.14
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. Income Fd	$7.88
(w) D.G.O.	$37.95
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.10
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.15
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd	$11.17
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,032
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM23.20
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM73.50
FIDELITY:	
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr.	$50.47
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$6.44
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.42
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$23.28
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$9.59
(d) Fidunion	SF929
(w) Firan Int'l Fd	$114.74
(w) First Int'l Realty Len	$14.32
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$27.67
(d) First Security Can. Fd	$26.42
(w) Fleming Fund S.A	$53.18
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$22.47
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF1,773
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF74.15
(d) Fonditalia	$10.15
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.26
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.58
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$7.62
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$10.77
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$25.65
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.57
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l	$7.05
(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV	$5.542
(i) H.O.L.T Hobet	$24.98
(d) Icofund	$9.19
(d) Interfix	SF298.25
(d) Interfund S.A	$9.51
(w) Intermarket Fund	$101.05
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$53.38
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.90
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$37.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$36.65
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$6.87
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.71
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.26
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$46.77
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.76
JARDINE FLEMING	
— (r) Jardine East Trust	$43.89
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$39.93
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$12.77
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,550
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$10.13
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F	$13.43
(w) Leverage Can Hold	$26.12
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:	
+(w) L.B-I Multi-way Fd	SF362
+(w) L.B-I Income Fund	SF375.50
(w) Luxfund	$17.95
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.59
(d) Nerwirth Int'l Fund	$1.55
(d) Newirth Inv Fund	$2.50
(w) N.A.M.F.	$63.75
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.43
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund	$5.22
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd	$6.26
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.88
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$20.59
(d) Renta Fund	LF1960
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF2852
(d) Rentinvest	LF724
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.47
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.43
(w) Samurai Portfolio	$57.40
Share Realty N.V.	$14.58
Share International N.V.	$4.53
SEFRO:	
— (w) Sefro (N.A.V.)	$11.59
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) CHF Fund	SF23.86
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.58
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V.	$8.99
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM91.20
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,533
— (r) Securswiss	SF892
(d) Soros Fund	$165.17
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF451
— (d) Intervalor	SF64.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF382.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF197.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF82.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF89.84
(w) Talent (Global Fund)	$7.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$23.19
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$31.79
(w) Transpacific Fund	$13.12
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF35.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF72.25
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF7.50
— (d) Emit Europe Sh	SF121.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF83.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF65.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF74.00
— (d) Bonsica-Invest	SF 358.50
— (d) Safit Sor'h Afr. Sh	SF220.00
— (d) Sima Swiss Sr Fd	SF161
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM15.23
— (d) Europafonds	DM52.05
— (d) Unifonds	DM20.05
— (d) Unirenta	DM39.25
— (d) Unisperial I	DM56.90
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$2.64
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd	$12.03
(w) Western Growth Fd	$5.90
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,236.41
(w) West Proprietary N.V	$1,366.08
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$280.71
(w) Worldwide Securities	$15.55
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,425.44

DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend: + — New: N.A. — Not available: SF — Belgian francs: LF — Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs: + — Offer prices, a — Asked



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROMAR

OINES

WANEDD

BURMIA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

"_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DRONE AUDIT PLOVER FAIRLY

Answer: *How to communicate with a man who's fallen overboard*—DROP A LINE

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

MY COUNTRY AND THE WORLD

By Andrei Sakharov. Knopf. 109 pp. Hard cover $5.95; paperback $1.95.

Reviewed by Raymond Anderson

DR. Andrei Sakharov, a Russian genius in nuclear physics who has become meditative and melancholy about the fate of civilization, is increasingly turning his analytical powers to the plights and dangers of mankind, contemplating them with a scientist's orderly mind and a philosopher's moral principles and perspective.

Some of the more profound writing on man and his troubled society, plundering of resources and pollution of the environment, and the uncertain fate of the world under the threat of nuclear weaponry, is coming from scientists, as in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. Sakharov is part of this international colloquium, enduring isolation and obloquy in his homeland as a consequence.

If mankind is to be spared from nuclear destruction, Sakharov believes, a spirit of international confidence is imperative to enable effective curbs to be put on atomic weapons, as a step to their ultimate elimination.

The rationale for détente, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate insists, should be democratic reforms in the Soviet Union and the other Communist-ruled countries to open them to international influences, fresh ideas and dialogue.

In "My Country and the World," Sakharov clinically dissects ills and abuses in Soviet society and advocates fundamental reforms to restructure the country and make it open, just and democratic. The compact volume takes liberal intellectuals in the West to task for naive inclinations to explain away abuses in the Soviet system or cynically closing their eyes to them. Sakharov scorns this as "leftist-liberal faddishness."

"My Country and the World" is a political manifesto, and it is a potentially dangerous one for the Soviet authorities. The book is certain never to go on sale in the Soviet Union, and any Soviet citizen apprehended with a copy of it will face some unpleasant moments. But without doubt, the manuscript is circulating hand to hand among intellectuals, with readers typing copies and passing them on.

Sakharov challenges the very base of Soviet rule—the Communist party's exclusive hold on power and insistence that it has the only true faith. He depicts a moral decline under the party's rule since 1917, an uprooting of traditions vital to social stability, injustice and a people deprived in housing, education, medical care and freedom of movement and thought.

He puts forth dramatic ideas for reform, including a multi-party system, amnesty for all political prisoners, a partial breakup of collective farms, limited restoration of private trade and manufacture, freedom to live where one wishes in the Soviet Union or to emigrate, an end to censorship and legislation guaranteeing the right for republics like Latvia, Armenia, the Ukraine and others to secede from the Soviet Union if they wish.

These are very strong therapeutic prescriptions. Even some Soviet dissidents fighting for democratic reform might consider a few of them more suited for igniting revolution or civil war than for pointing the way to an evolutionary development of Soviet society. Sakharov avows that he advocates evolution, not revolution but a swift evolution.

Priority in international relations must be given to saving mankind from "the death of civilization and physical annihilation" by thermonuclear weapons, warns the physicist who won the Soviet Union's highest awards in the 1950s for contributions to development of the hydrogen bomb. In its present totalitarian form, he warns, the Soviet Union is a danger to all mankind because of obsessive secretiveness and a "constant state of general crisis" in the country arising from economic, social and moral abuses.

The underlying themes in "My Country and the World" are familiar, first appearing in preliminary form in 1968 in Sakharov's essay "Progress, Peaceful Coexistence and Intellectual Freedom." That essay, written in the tense *months* before the Soviet bloc's invasion of Czechoslovakia to suppress "socialism with a human face," stirred hope and excitement among intellectuals in the West and caused dismay in the Soviet Politburo. The publication of the essay in the West cost Sakharov his security clearance to work in weapons research. But the Soviet authorities chose to treat him as an eccentric who had fallen by mischance under pernicious Western influence. They refrained more than four years from denouncing him in public.

The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Sakharov on Oct. 9 for his struggle against "abuse of power and violations of human dignity" evoked prompt and furious reaction in Moscow, where he was branded a laboratory rat of the West and a "Judas." There seems little room now for compromise between Sakharov and the Soviet Communist authorities.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn chided Sakharov for giving too little attention in his 1968 essay to problems of life in the Soviet Union. The physicist, while acknowledging a lack of background in public affairs and a distaste for criticism that might be offensive or insulting to his fellow citizens, more than meets Solzhenitsyn's complaints, offering grim insights in "My Country and the World."

Concealed behind a facade of modernity in the Soviet Union, he writes, is a "sea of human misery, difficulties, animosities, cruelty, profound fatigue and indifference." He cites a worsening of the old Russian curse of drunkenness, and a spread of crime in a society plagued by "a spirit of brutality and indifference to human suffering."

Each year from 700 to 1,000 Soviet citizens are executed without publicity for crimes of one sort or another, he says. From 2,000 to 10,000 people are in camps, prisons or *mental* wards for dissident political activities. As many as 10,000 people fall drunk outdoors and freeze to death each winter in the Russian Republic alone.

Agriculture is stagnant because farmers have been torn from instinctive ties to personal land. Forests, rivers and farmland are being destroyed by reckless exploitation. Even the famed Russian bread is being spoiled by additives. Amid all this, the ingroup, the new class, lives in comfort and privilege.

Readers might find "My Country and the World" provocative in ideas but too terse in detail. But that is the way of manifestos.

Raymond Anderson is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

		C	L	E	F	T		A	B	L		S	T	D	W
J	O	I	N	E	R		C	L	E		T	Y	N	E
A	N	A	G	L	Y	P	T	I	C		O	P	E	N
P	E	R	I	L		R	E	P	T	I	L	E	S	
			N	E	R	O			U	W	E	S		
J	O	I	E	D	E	V	I	V	E		E	G	S	
E	N	N	E		V	I	Z	I	E	R		T	A	W
L	E	A	R	N		R	A	G		T	I	T	L	E
L	A	D		A	R	C	A	N	E		B	E	W	E
S	T	E		W	E	E	K	E	N	D	T	R	I	P
		Q	U	A	D			T	E	A	S			
	S	U	N	B	U	R	S	T		M	E	D	A	L
M	E	A	L		C	O	M	E	T	O	P	A	S	S
I	N	C	A		E	X	I	E		U	N	I	T	E	D
S	T	Y	X		D	Y	E		M	E	D	E	A	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

In the hand shown, East made a dubious move by discarding the heart eight when South played a third round of trumps. Hoping for enlightenment, South asked West whether this meant anything.

West shrugged and gave the appropriate answer: "The eight of hearts is the eight of hearts." Which simply meant that everyone would have to work it out—and South probably should have done when she played the heart three from the dummy and East played the four, completing a high-low signal. But South decided that such a signal would be naive if East held the king-queen, as indeed it was. It therefore played the nine, and West gratefully collected the ten and continued the suit to defeat the contract.

Assuming that East has not muddied the waters by discarding the heart eight, what was South's right play after East followed low?

Any play works when East has all three missing honors. The jack gains when East has the king-queen, and West has the king-queen and ten. The nine gains when East has the ten. On a percentage basis, they are exactly equal.

Against weak opponents, one might reasonably assume that if East had king-queen it would snatch the trick. But against strong opponents, there is a better clue. If West had king-queen of hearts, it would probably have led one of those cards originally, and the failure to do so suggests that West does not have the king-queen. This inference could and should have led both declarers on to the slam-winning path.

NORTH
♠ K5
♡ A63
◇ KQ742
♣ AK10

WEST	EAST
♠ Q10875	♠ 9642
♡ 1072	♡ KQ54
◇ 10	◇ 63
♣ 9763	♣ 842

SOUTH (D)
♠ AJ
♡ J95
◇ AJ985
♣ QJ5

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ◇	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3N.T.	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♡	Pass	6 ◇	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club three.

نسخة من الأصل

Red Sox' Lynn Is First Rookie to Gain MVP Award

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Fred Lynn's storybook year for the Boston Red Sox had a happy ending today when he became the first rookie in major league baseball history to be voted his league's Most Valuable Player.

The 23-year-old outfielder, who batted .331, hit 21 homers and drove in 105 runs last season, was voted the American League award by the largest margin in the 45-year history of the balloting by the Baseball Writers Association of America. He previously had been voted the American League's Rookie of the Year by the same association.

Lynn received 22 of 24 first-place votes, with relief ace Rollie Fingers of the Oakland A's finishing up the other two. Lynn was named No. 2 on the other two ballots for a total of 326 points. Slugger John Mayberry of the Kansas City Royals finished second with 157 points, followed by Jim Rice, another Red Sox rookie, who had 154 points.

The 169-point margin was the largest in history, exceeding the 167 1/2-point margin by which Joe Morgan of the Cincinnati Reds won this year's National League MVP award.

The only rookie who had ever come close to winning an MVP award was Pete Reiser of the 1941 Brooklyn Dodgers, who finished second behind teammate Dolph Camilli.

"I am very honored that the baseball writers have chosen me as their Most Valuable Player of the American League," said Lynn when informed of the award. "It is the most prestigious award that a player can earn. To achieve this in my first season is a very pleasant surprise and a big thrill. For as long as I play in the major leagues, this year will be a very special one for me."



UPI.

Fred Lynn
... in the driver's seat.

Lynn's year transcended his statistics. An articulate but quiet person, he made numerous contributions to the Red Sox. He hit all types of pitching with equal efficiency and played the outfield with an easy ground-covering grace.

"I have to thank a few persons who helped me get where I am today," Lynn said. "First and foremost, my father whose guidance and knowledge started me in the right direction. Secondly, my high school and college coaches, Dave Sadell and Rod Dedeaux, whose expert teaching in the field of baseball gave me a solid foundation on which to build. I would also like to thank my Red Sox teammates and my wife, Dee Dee, for their help and inspiration all season."

Signed by scout Joe Stephenson in 1972 after an outstanding college career at Southern California, Lynn batted .259 for Bristol in 1973 and .282 for Pawtucket in 1974 in the minor leagues.

Asked to explain his low minor league averages compared to his .331 mark in his rookie major league season, Lynn once explained, "In a way it's easier to hit in the majors because the pitchers throw the ball over the plate."

Rounding out the top 10 in the voting were Rollie Fingers and Reggie Jackson of the Oakland A's, Jim Palmer of the Baltimore Orioles, Thurman Munson of the New York Yankees, George Scott of the Milwaukee Brewers, Rod Carew of the Minnesota Twins and Ken Singleton of the Orioles.

The last Red Sox player to win the MVP award was Carl Yastrzemsky, who won it in his triple crown year of 1967—the last time before this season that Boston won an American League pennant. The Red Sox this year lost the World Series to Cincinnati.

Police Investigate Possible Fraud

More Woes for Montreal Olympics

MONTREAL, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Federal and provincial police yesterday conducted a series of raids at the Montreal Olympic site and headquarters of the Canadian Olympic Organizing Committee (COJO) in an investigation of possible fraud in the construction of the $90 million Olympic village.

A Quebec police force spokesman said 100 officers of the provincial force along with men from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police made 38 raids, seizing documents but making no arrests.

"Our men went to different places with search warrants to find information, documents or people pertaining to an alleged fraud in the construction of the Olympic village," a spokesman said.

"No arrests have been made. We were not out to make any arrests—we were out to get some documents."

Police said some of the raids were carried out on the site of the village—two pyramid-shaped, 980-unit apartment buildings scheduled to house 11,000 athletes at the 1976 Summer Games—and others at various construction company offices.

Search warrants were signed late Monday, police said, following an inquiry that had been under way for several months.

The village complex originally was estimated to cost $30 million. Started last December, the exteriors were completed in only five months, with some contractors earning bonuses for quick construction. Final completion has been scheduled for May 17.

COJO commissioner general Roger Rousseau said he was told early yesterday by Olympic security chief Guy Toupin that raids were carried out at the home of COJO executive vice-president Simon St. Pierre and the offices of Olympic village contractors Les Terrasses Zarolega. Rousseau said St. Pierre told him there was "nothing to it (the alleged fraud)."

Rousseau said he thought the Quebec Justice Department initiated the raids. He said when police arrived at COJO's downtown headquarters he invited them to have a look at all the committee's records.

"I have opened the documents for them to look at. We want to cooperate completely with the investigation. Our doors are open."

The Quebec government last week formally took over the planning and construction supervision of Olympic Games facilities after cost estimates skyrocketed over the $1 billion mark.

Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau, ousted from the Olympic planning by the provincial move, originally had promised the Games would be totally self-financed through sales of coins and stamps, along with a lottery and other fund-raising schemes.

Current estimates of the ultimate deficit range to more than $600 million.

In Quebec City, Fernand Lalonde, minister responsible for the Olympics, told the Quebec National Assembly he would not comment on the seizures until the police inquiry is completed.

Lalonde said the raids were a continuation of an inquiry and refused to give the names of officials involved.

However, he confirmed the sentiment expressed by Rousseau and said there should be no problem for the Olympic Organizing Committee.

"I don't see how the continuance of the inquiry could endanger the functioning of the organizing committee," he said.



Associated Press.

Seattle's Slick Watts knocks the ball away from New York's Earl Monroe as the SuperSonics beat Knicks.

Violence in Pro Football Takes on a Gratuitous Dimension

By Joan Ryan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (WP). Almost everyone agrees that pro football is a sport of violence. Even pacifists have bought the National Football League explanation that the men on the field—padded and helmeted—are part of a very controlled violence. Except for some mangled knee cartilage, the argument goes, no one really is hurt.

But the newest and most disturbing trend in pro football has nothing to do with programmed plays called in the huddle for a blitzing or a safety blitz. Of late, players seemingly have introduced a kind of free-lance violence that is beyond strategic, planned violence and sinks far below the level of battle-of-battle excuse.

Television's watchful red eye caught Houston linebacker Robert Brazile in the act of violence a few weeks ago as he clotheslined Redskin Bill Kilmer out of bounds. What was horrifying in the replay was the sight of Brazile cocking a straight-arm while he was still 10 yards from No. 17. Brazile was ejected from the game.

Some may call Brazile's play an isolated case or a typical cheap shot. But clichés don't erase the indications of a growing menace: head-tackling, ball-stripping and revenge sought out-of-bounds.

The NFL reports a slow but steady rise in personal foul penalties over the last four years. In 1972, there were 444 flags thrown for unnecessary violence. In 1974, it was up to 461. This year, at the halfway mark, the number already stood at 262.

Don Shula, Miami's coach, refuses to see the new violence as a movement. "People never accuse any of our ball players of being cheap-shot artists," he said. "I wouldn't tolerate it. If I see it happening, if one of our players does it in a preseason game, he's gone. We think losers act that way."

The NFL backed Shula's theory with evidence that last year's leaders in the personal foul category were Cleveland and Chicago with 27 and 26, respectively. Washington, Minnesota and Miami—winners all—had the fewest. This year, however, contenders Los Angeles and Houston are leading the pack in seven games in the violence division with 18 and 16 apiece.

There is little doubt that frustration over losing produces a violence of desperation. But the new free-lance violence seems to stem more from frustration for attention.

Special teams are guilty of spur-of-the-moment roughness, a desperate move to impress the coach in the less than two minutes of play allowed members of such suicide squads. And throughout the league, there seems to be a growing belief that on-the-field slaughter leads to the paydirt of endorsements, commercials and rich contracts.

Mike (Mad Dog) Curtis made his nickname famous when he took on a fan who strayed onto the field. Pittsburgh fans gave a twist to the simple name, Joe Greene, by tacking a "mean" on the front. The Cardinals' Conrad Dobler gives interviews that play heavily on his reputation for biting opposing linemen and using his arm case as a howitzer.

There are, however, fans who are repulsed by the new violence. A prominent Washington orthopedic surgeon complained that penalties for personal fouls are not severe enough. "What is a 15-yarder?" he asked. "A player who is guilty of that kind of violence should be ejected from the game and even suspended for a number of games."

A spokesman for the NFL said the league would consider such a rule change from the competition committee. "But you have to realize, too, that these men out there are bigger and stronger and faster than they were in the past. There is going to be violence because they hit harder," he said.

Carolina to Face Miami (Ohio) in Bowl

ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 26 (UPI). The Tangerine Bowl chose South Carolina yesterday to face Miami of Ohio in the 30th renewal of the post-season college football game here on Dec. 20.

South Carolina closed its regular season with a 7-4 won-lost record by scoring an impressive 30-20 victory over Clemson Saturday. Miami, which had won its way to the bowl by clinching the Mid-American Conference title two weeks ago, completed a 10-1 regular season Saturday by beating Cincinnati, 21-13.

Liverpool Gains In UEFA Soccer

WROCLAW, Poland, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Liverpool beat Slask Wroclaw of Poland, 2-1, tonight in a third-round first-leg UEFA Cup game before 50,000 shivering spectators.

Liverpool took a 2-0 lead as Kennedy and Toshack scored in the 60th and 73d minutes before Pavlovski made it 2-1 10 minutes before the end in the game played in freezing weather here.

In East Berlin, Dynamo Dresden downed Torpedo Moscow, 3-0, in their first leg match in the third round of the UEFA cup.

The goals by Riedel in the 30th and 75th minutes and the clincher by East German international Kreische in the final minute gave Dresden a strong chance to reach the quarterfinals. The return game is Dec. 10 in Moscow.

Thanksgiving Preview

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—The National Football League opens play early this week with two games tomorrow—Thanksgiving day. They are Los Angeles at Detroit and Buffalo at St. Louis. Here is a preview of the contests with won-lost records in parentheses.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Los Angeles (8-2) at Detroit (6-4).—A Rams' victory will clinch the Western Division title for them for the third season in a row and also clinch the Central title for Minnesota. The Lions' overtime loss to Kansas City on Sunday presages a sour finish for this injured squad with the Vikings and Cardinals still to be met. Favorite—Los Angeles by 9 1/2 points.

INTERCONFERENCE

Buffalo (6-4) at St. Louis (8-2).—Three of the sport's best offensive performers will be on exhibit, O.J. Simpson of the Bills, Terry Metcalf and Mel Gray of the Cardinals. Simpson had scored 17 touchdowns while Metcalf leads the league in gaining yards, 1,887, on runs, pass catches and kick returns. Gray has nine touchdowns on 40 catches for 782 yards or almost 20 yards a reception.

Counting Detroit out, there still are 12 serious contenders for the eight NFL playoff berths. The Rams, the Vikings, the Raiders, and the Steelers seem certain division winners but the other eight will be in a scrap for the next month for the four other places, two of them being for the slots given to the conference second-place teams with the best won-lost records.

In the AFC Eastern Division, Miami (7-3) has to worry because it has lost its quarterback, Bob Griese, and the replacement, Earl Morrall, is 41. The Dolphins have two key games left, against Buffalo and Baltimore, but they should be able to hold first place.

The Bills have had it. Their next four opponents have a combined won-lost record of 28-12. The Colts' future opponent won-lost record is easier, 18-22, and if the Bengals (8-2) and Oilers (7-3) collapse, Baltimore has a chance for the wild card slot.

Cincinnati looks like it's ready for a collapse. The Bengals' running game has disappeared, their quarterback, Ken Anderson, may not be able to play against Houston on Sunday, and the Steelers are the foe on Dec. 13.

Houston is still hanging in there although its future foes' records are better than Cincinnati's, 22-18 to 18-22.

In the National Conference, the competition is all in the Eastern Division with three clubs fighting for both first place and the wild card position. The Redskins (6-4) could disappear, however, should they lose to Minnesota on Sunday. The key games coming up are Dallas (7-3) at St. Louis on Dec. 7 and Washington at Dallas on Dec. 13.

Carter Shot at Buzzer Ends 76er Jinx Against Warriors

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Fred Carter's jump shot at the final buzzer gave Philadelphia a 109-108 victory over the Golden State Warriors last night and enabled the 76ers to retain first place in the National Basketball Association's Atlantic Division.

Golden State had beaten Philadelphia six straight times at the 76ers' court and the Warriors appeared to have had their seventh in the row when they took a 108-107 lead with 3 seconds left.

After the 76ers called a time-out, Carter hit a 25-footer.

Rockets 100, Bullets 89

At Landover, Md., Calvin Murphy scored 32 points and Mike Newlin added 28 as Houston beat the Bullets, 100-89. Newlin had 13 points in the first half. Murphy had 12 points in the third period as the Rockets expanded their lead to 64-52.

Sonics 128, Knicks 127

At New York, Tom Burleson scored six points in overtime and a game high of 35 to give Seattle a 128-127 victory over the Knicks. With Seattle leading 124-123 and 1:43 remaining, Burleson gave the Sonics a three-point edge with a dunk shot. Earl Monroe, who scored 22 points, brought the margin down to one for New York, scoring with 67 seconds left, but Bruce Seals clinched the victory by tallying with 51 seconds to go.

Cavaliers 98, Bulls 94

At Chicago, Jim Chones scored 23 points as Cleveland held off a fourth-quarter rally by the Bulls for a 98-94 victory. The loss was Chicago's ninth straight, tying a club record.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	10	5	.667	—
Boston	8	5	.615	1
Buffalo	9	6	.600	1
New York	6	12	.333	5 1/2

Central Division

Atlanta	9	6	.600	—
Washington	7	6	.538	1
New Orleans	7	7	.500	1 1/2
Houston	6	8	.429	2 1/2
Cleveland	6	10	.375	3 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Detroit	8	5	.615	—
Milwaukee	6	9	.400	3
Kansas City	4	7	.364	3
Chicago	3	11	.214	5 1/2

Pacific Division

Los Angeles	12	6	.667	—
Golden State	10	5	.667	1/2
Seattle	8	8	.529	2 1/2
Phoenix	5	6	.455	3 1/2
Portland	6	9	.400	4 1/2

Tuesday's Games

Cleveland 98, Chicago 94 (Chones 23, Brewer 20, Smith 20; Van Lier 26, Love 20).

Philadelphia 109, Golden State 108 (Collins 26, McGinnis 22; Barry 25, Williams 21).

Houston 100, Washington 89 (Murphy 32, Newlin 28; Hayes 28, Unseld 14, Chenier 14).

Seattle 128, New York 127 (Burleson 35, Brown 29; Frazier 28, Bradley 24).

ABA Result

Tuesday's Game

Kentucky 125, Utah 123 (Gilmore 48, Averitt 30; Boone 42, Greene 29).

Newest Bruin Quickly Becomes a Success in the NHL

BOSTON, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Rookie Doug Gibson, called up earlier in the day after Jean Ratelle had left the team, scored his first National Hockey League goal to help the Boston Bruins to a 4-3 victory over the Los Angeles Kings last night.

Dave Forbes, Ken Hodge and Wayne Schmautz scored the other Boston goals while Sheldon Kannegiesser notched the two Los Angeles goals. Kannegiesser's first goal came on the Kings' first power-play conversion in 34 attempts.

The victory extended Boston's unbeaten string to eight games with five victories, three ties—and lengthened the Kings' winless streak to five games—four losses, one tie.

Gibson, who had played for Rochester of the American Hockey League, came to the Bruins after Ratelle, apparently unhappy with contract negotiations, returned to his New York home.

Canadiens 4, Flames 0

At Atlanta, Ken Dryden blocked 35 shots to get his fourth shutout of the season for Montreal, a 4-0 victory over the Flames. After a scoreless first period, the Canadiens tallied at 4:23 of the second when Yvan Cournoyer carried the puck the length of the ice and passed off to Steve Shutt, in front of the net. Shutt slapped it in.

Canucks 4, Sabres 0

At Vancouver, British Columbia, the Canucks extended their unbeaten streak to seven games as Ron Sedlbauer scored two goals to spark a 4-0 triumph over Buffalo. The string includes five triumphs.



United Press International.

NO LONE RANGER—Ken Dryden of Montreal has his face mask come loose as he drops to the ice to block a shot by Atlanta's left wing Dave Kryskow. Canadiens won.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	14	3	5	33	98	54
Islanders	9	6	5	23	76	58
[illegible]	8	11	2	18	52	59
Rangers	8	12	2	18	65	84

Smythe Division

[illegible]	10	4	7	27	72	58
Denver	8	8	5	21	62	66
[illegible]	8	7	4	20	68	54
Kansas City	5	12	2	12	40	74
Minnesota	4	15	0	8	42	74

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Montreal	16	4	3	32	88	44
Los Angeles	12	9	2	26	86	76
Detroit	8	9	2	18	81	88
Washington	6	13	4	16	59	92
Kansas City	2	17	2	6	61	103

Adams Division

Boston	16	4	1	33	86	45
Buffalo	10	6	5	25	72	64
Toronto	9	6	5	23	61	60
Cleveland	8	14	2	18	66	80

Tuesday's Games

Vancouver 4, Buffalo 0 (Sedlauer 2, Ververgaert).

Montreal 4, Atlanta 0 (Shutt, Tremblay, Bouchard, Roberts).

Boston 4, Los Angeles 2 (Forbes, Hodge, Gibson, Schmautz; Kannegiesser 2).

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Minnesota 7, Edmonton 2 (Pederson 2, Hextall 2, Morrison, Lacroix, Tidey; MacGregor).

Cleveland 3, New England 2 (McKenzie 2, Connelly, Antonovich; Swain, Sheppard).

Indianapolis 4, Indianapolis 1 (Larway, Sheppard, G. Howe, Hughes; Thomas).

Toronto 4, Toronto 3 (McDonough 2, Ellis, Pfidder; Jarques, Nedomansky).

College Grid Line

Favorite	Pts	Underdog
Thursday		
Virginia	2½	Georgia Tech*
Friday		
Texas A&M	1	Texas
UCLA	3	Southern Calif.*
Saturday		
Navy	20½	Army
Tennessee	13½	Vanderbilt
Penn State	11½	Rice*
Alabama	21	Auburn
Florida	26	Miami (Fla.)*
Notre Dame	-5	Arizona

Finn Continues Rally Streak

YORK, England, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Finland's Timo Makinen nursed home his ailing Ford Escort today for his third consecutive victory in the RAC Round-Britain auto rally.

Makinen and his British co-driver, Henry Liddon, gave Ford its fourth straight triumph and led five Escorts into the top six places at the end of the five-day, 1,800-mile rally—the final event in the world championship already won by Lancia.

The 37-year-old "Flying Finn" finished with 360.43 penalties and 1 minute 4 seconds ahead of his British teammates Roger Clark and Tony Mason. He crossed the line with oil leaking from a broken pump and a look of relief that his engine had lasted the final few miles.

"I am delighted to have won because on the last night we had great problems with the oil leaking from the engine and the final stages were very rough and tough," said Makinen.

He took over the lead of the rally Sunday when the Lancia Stratos of Sweden's Bjorn Waldegaard broke a driveshaft. The Swede dropped from first to 106th place, but with some of the finest driving seen during the rally managed to move his way back to seventh place at the finish—only to be disqualified by officials. They ruled he had been 1 hour 5 minutes late at a control point Sunday after mechanics had changed his driveshaft.

On the last three days, Makinen was pressed by Sweden's Stig Blomqvist, runner-up last year, but yesterday the Swede's Saab broke a crankshaft and his challenge ended when he had closed to within 32 seconds of Makinen.

Makinen is the second man to complete a hat-trick in the rally. Sweden's Erik Carlsson managed it 1960-62 in the first runnings of the event, which has been won by Scandinavian drivers 14 times out of 15.

British Officials In Fighting Mood Over American

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—British boxing officials expressed anger today over a poor showing by heavyweight Terry Krueger and said they will scrutinize American fighters more closely in the future.

Krueger, billed here as the heavyweight champion of Texas, was knocked out in the third round by Richard Dunn, the British champion, at the Royal Albert Hall last night.

"It was a pathetic performance," said Ray Clarke, secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control.

"We shall have to get tough with the Americans. Unless we are absolutely certain about their standing in the sport, we shall not allow them to fight in this country."

Clarke said it is difficult getting the background of American fighters because there is no overall organizing body in the United States. The World Boxing Council looks after some of the American states and the World Boxing Association the rest.

U.S. Mare Finishes Racing Career Poorly

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Susan's Girl, the 6-year-old mare many horsemen are convinced will be named this year's top performer in the filly and mare division, has ended her racing career on a disappointing note at Aqueduct.

Made the 6-to-5 favorite, the millionaire daughter of Quadrangle, owned by Fred Hooper, parted with the lead in the stretch to finish third in the $50,250 Berlo Handicap. The winner of the mile contest, run in 1:37, was George Zimmerman's Costly Dream.

Soviet Basketball Still Successful On Tour of U.S.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Nov. 26 (AP).—Ivan Edeshko hit two field goals in the final 11 seconds to lift the Soviet national basketball team to a 63-62 victory over Alabama last night as the Crimson Tide blew a five-point lead in the closing minutes.

Baskets by Reginald King and T.R. Dunn and a free throw by center Leon Douglas gave Alabama its five-point margin in the final minutes before Edeshko keyed the Russians' rally to win before 10,043 fans. The Russians now have an 8-5 won-lost record on their U.S. tour.

Russia led, 30-29, at the half as both teams played a deliberate offense. Nine turnovers kept the Russians from pulling away in the first half. They sank 43.5 per cent of their shots from the field in the half as compared to Alabama's 37 per cent.

Yugoslavs Bow

LAS VEGAS, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Eddie Owens scored 23 points, 20 in the first half, to spark Nevada-Las Vegas to a 100-75 basketball triumph over the Yugoslavian national team last night.

World Cup Golf Travels to Bangkok—and Possibly Some New Traps

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—For the 23d time since the late John Jay Hopkins set out to cure the ills of the planet by bringing all nations together on the first tee, the World Cup golf tournament comes off next week. John Jay Hopkins was a low-handicap golfer with a lot of money and the notion that people who putt together can live together. To foster harmony among nations, he established this annual competition for two-man teams made up, he hoped, of the two best golfers from every country where the game is played.

A moveable feast that is getting to be the oldest established permanent floating golf game on earth, the tournament shuffles breathlessly about the globe, touching down in Tokyo, Rome, Buenos Aires, Paris, Singapore, Mexico City, Madrid, Caracas, Melbourne, Dublin, San Juan and way stations. This time the site is Bangkok, and there will be teams from 47 nations, including, as first-time starters, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

The Navatanee course where the field tees off a week from Thursday is only two years old and perhaps its designer, Robert Trent Jones Jr., took into account the hazards peculiar to that part of the world. For example, there used to be a local rule that if your approach shot came to rest on a coiled cobra, you were entitled to a free drop.

"I checked with the United States Golf Association," Fred Corcoran, the tournament director, said before taking off for Thailand. "I was told that a player who finds a snake wrapped around his ball may seek relief, meaning as for a ruling. If the snake is alive, that is."

Some years ago a visitor in Bangkok chatted with a local golfer who told of flushing a leopard from a sand trap. Suppose a World Cup golfer found his ball sunk in a casual leopard track?

"If he actually saw the leopard," Corcoran said, "he could seek relief."

The answers seemed to make sense. A player finding his ball in a depression could arbitrarily assume that the depression was a leopard track. That would be like losing a ball and assuming that a spectator had swiped it.

You have to watch the spectator in the act, as officials at the Hershey Open in Hershey, Pa., once explained to Byron Nelson. This was back in 1940 when Nelson was at his peak. Tournament promoters had not yet started roping each hole from tee to green, and galleries tended to wander over the fairways more or less at will.

Playing a dogleg on the fourth round, Nelson hit over trees and couldn't find his ball. "I've played this hole exactly the same four times," he said, "and the other three times the ball was sitting right out here in the fairway."

"Sorry, Byron," the officials said. "The ball seems to be lost."

Nelson hit another ball and holed out for a three but the lost ball cost him a stroke. That represented a loss of $300 in prize money, which in those days was more than the price of a lunch in the clubhouse grill. Several days later Byron received a letter.

"I read that that lost ball cost you $300," the letter said. "I was driving my girl home from the course that day when she opened her purse and said, 'You know that ball they were looking for? This is it.' It was her first golf tournament and she didn't know any better." The letter, unsigned, enclosed three new $100 bills.

Six years later in the U.S. Open at Canterbury, outside Cleveland, Nelson called a penalty on himself that cost him more than $300. He hit into the rough and marshals stretched a rope only a yard or so behind the ball. Pushing through the crowd, Nelson's caddy ducked to get under the rope and kicked the ball before he saw it. The penalty set Byron back into a tie with Vic Ghezzi and Lloyd Mangrum, and Mangrum won the playoff.

The caddy was in tears but Nelson put an arm about his shoulders. "I used to caddy, myself," he told the kid.

To Americans brought up on baseball and pro football, the golf ethic sometimes seems unnecessarily stern. In the final round of the 1925 U.S. Open at Worcester, Mass., Bobby Jones stood over his ball on the 12th hole, then beckoned to an official.

"My ball moved," he said.

"I didn't see it move," the official said.

"Well I did," Bobby said. He finished in a tie with Willie MacFarlane, who won the playoff. The baseball equivalent would be Leo Durocher calling himself out in the World Series after the umpire called him safe.

All of which seems to have taken us a little far from Bangkok, where Johnny Miller and Lou Graham will represent the U.S. team. Miller was invited after the Professional Golfers Association Champion, Jack Nicklaus, declined. At a news conference in Bangkok, Corcoran was asked whether he approved a remark by Nicklaus about fearing for his safety in that part of the world.

"Jack Nicklaus," Fred said, "is a thoroughly honorable man. He has played for the World Cup seven times, and he has every right to be known."

Tunis Fight Convention

TUNIS, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The World Boxing Council will hold its annual convention here from Dec. 1 to Dec. 5, it was announced here yesterday.

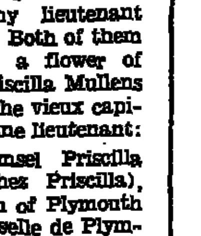


Art Buchwald

Thanksgiving Day

WASHINGTON—One of the questions President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing asked President Ford when he was in France a few weeks ago was, "Why do Americans celebrate Thanksgiving?" This is what President Ford replied:

One of our most important holidays is Thanksgiving Day, known in France as Le Jour de Merci Donnant.


Buchwald

Le Jour de Merci Donnant was first started by a group of Pilgrims (pélerins) who fled from l'Angleterre before the McCarran Act to found a colony in the new world (le nouveau monde) where they could shoot Indians (les peaux-rouges) and eat turkey (dinde) to their heart's content.

They landed at a place called Plymouth (now a famous voiture Americaine) in a wooden sailing ship called the Mayflower (or Fleur de Mai) in 1620. But while the pélerins were killing the dindes, the peaux-rouges were killing the pélerins, and there were several hard winters ahead for both of them. The only way the peaux-rouges helped the pélerins was when they taught them to grown corn (maïs). The reason they did this was because they liked corn with their pélerins.

In 1623, after another harsh year, the pélerins' crops were so good that they decided to have a celebration and give thanks because more maïs was raised by the pélerins than pélerins were killed by peaux-rouges.

* * *

Every year on the Jour de Merci Donnant, parents tell their children an amusing story about the first celebration.

It concerns a brave capitaine named Miles Standish (known in France as Kilometres Deboutish) and a young, shy lieutenant named Jean Alden. Both of them were in love with a flower of Plymouth called Priscilla Mullens (no translation). The vieux capitaine said to the jeune lieutenant:

"Go to the damsel Priscilla (Allez très vite chez Priscilla), the loveliest maiden of Plymouth (la plus jolie demoiselle de Plymouth). Say that a blunt old captain, a man not of words but of action (un vieux Fanfan la Tulipe), offers his hand and his heart, the hand and heart of a soldier. Not in these words, you know, but this, in short, is my meaning.

"I am a maker of war (Je suis un fabricant de la guerre) and not a maker of phrases. You, bred as a scholar (vous, qui êtes pain comme un étudiant), can say it in elegant language, such as you read in your books of the pleadings and wooings of lovers, such as you think best adapted to win the heart of the maiden."

Although Jean was fit to be tied (convenable être emballé), friendship prevailed over love, and he went to his duty. But instead of using elegant language, he blurted out his mission. Priscilla was muted with amazement and sorrow (rendue muette par l'étonnement et la tristesse).

* * *

At length she exclaimed, interrupting the ominous silence, "If the great captain of Plymouth is so very eager to wed me, why does he not come himself and take the trouble to woo me?" (Où est-il, le vieux Kilometres? Pourquoi ne vient-il pas auprès de moi pour tenter sa chance?)

Jean said that Kilometres Deboutish was very busy and didn't have time for those things. He staggered on, telling what a wonderful husband Kilometres would make. Finally Priscilla arched her eyebrows and said in a tremulous voice, "Why don't you speak for yourself, Jean?" (Chacun à son gout.)

And so, on the fourth Thursday in November, American families sit down at a large table brimming with tasty dishes, and for the only time during the year eat better than the French do.

No one can deny that Le Jour de Merci Donnant is a grand féte, and no matter how well fed American families are, they never forget to give thanks to Kilometres Deboutish, who made this great day possible.

Prehistoric Paintings Are Found in Siberia

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (Reuters). —A Soviet archaeological expedition has discovered prehistoric cliff paintings in Siberia which suggested that tribes living in the region thousands of years ago had contact with the Urals and Scandinavia.

But the Communist party newspaper Pravda said that the paintings, showing fertility-rite scenes similar to those found in caves in the Urals and Scandinavia, may soon be flooded by waters rising behind a nearby hydroelectric power dam.

The paintings, also depicting swan-like birds, were found near the Angara River some 30 miles north of the Bratsk Dam and 110 miles south of the Ust-Ilim power complex which is creating a huge reservoir.

Volunteers from Bratsk have undertaken to rescue the paintings from the water by cutting them out and moving them elsewhere, Pravda said.

"Every time a road goes in, a culture disappears," says the head of the National Anthropological Film Center, who estimates that technology will wipe out, within 10 years, all chances of filming alternative civilizations for future study.

Putting 'Primitive' Civilization on Film

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON (NYT).—In a small suite of offices overlooking Washington's most grandiose urban renewal project, an anthropologist is racing against the worldwide "urban renewal" that is eradicating the few remaining civilizations—often called "primitive"—that have survived technology's surge.

These offices are the headquarters of the National Anthropological Film Center. The center was established last year by the Smithsonian Institution. It is headed by Richard Sorenson, 46, an anthropologist who pioneered the use of film to study the earth's isolated societies. The center's goal is not to create a cinematic zoo for endangered human species, but to provide a way for anthropologists and other scholars to study human action and interaction.

"We don't know very much about our own species, man," said Mr. Sorenson. "When we know more about what's possible, we'll have a much firmer foundation for deciding what to do to solve our own problems."

An Example

In most "civilized" societies, for example, the sight of a very small boy playing with a large sharp knife would prompt the nearest adult to take the knife from the child. But among the Fore people of New Guinea, even the child's mother is unruffled.

Fore children play freely with knives and machetes, and with fire. According to Mr. Sorenson, who spent months with the Fore recording their lives on film, the children never cut or burn themselves. He would like to know why.

Is there, perhaps, a connection between this ability and their upbringing, which is in Western terms totally indulgent? Fore children are in constant contact with their mothers' bodies; They are never punished, never refused, never frustrated. And yet the result seems to be not dependence, but an extraordinary self-sufficiency.

Mr. Sorenson sees himself as trying to outrun the "cultural convergence" that is homogenizing the societies of the world.

This has taken him to New Guinea, to Mexico, anywhere where there are remnants of the sort of society that most lay people call "primitive"—which have evolved in a distinct and separate manner from the surrounding civilization.

Alternatives

Humankind, he said, has "an extraordinary potential for adaptation. But we have only studied our own children, our own cultures." This has deprived us, he said, of full knowledge of the alternative ways in which humans have adapted their behavior to their surroundings and to each other. Now, he said, "we are on the verge of losing that knowledge for all time. Within 10 more years it will be gone."

Traditionally, anthropology has been involved with words, but the camera, he has found, records as the eye and hand cannot without judgment and with an unmatched ability precisely to reproduce emotion, expression and movement.

The film center was set up in December, 1974, with grants totaling about $200,000 from the National Institutes of Health and the National Endowment for the Humanities. "Logistical support," principally office space, was provided by the Smithsonian.

The center preserves and annotates "ethnofilms," trains people in "the visual sampling and study of naturally occurring human behavior" and social interaction in the "few remaining small isolated cultural groups of the world which have evolved independently."

In its first year, it has sent a six-man team to the Cook Islands in the Southeast Pacific, to help the island group develop a national identity. Another team is filming the Canela Indians in the Amazon Basin, in northeastern Brazil. Two film crews are filming the Pashtoon nomads in the Hindu Kush.

Equipment

One reason anthropological filming was slow to develop, Mr. Sorenson said, was equipment. Reliable, lightweight, battery-operated cameras that operate silently have become available only recently.

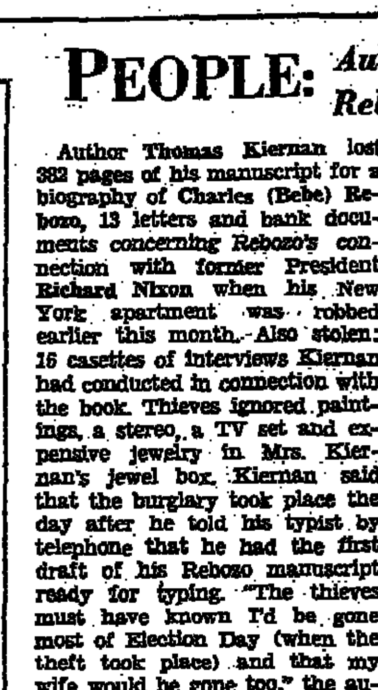
Equipment for a team costs at least $20,000. "We're having a terrible time getting money to do anything," Mr. Sorenson said. He lectured at the University of New Delhi a few years ago and found immediate interest there. But, he said, the "political situation has been rather difficult," and nothing came of it.

All over the world, he said, there are cultures that may provide insights into our own, and into humankind. Why, for instance, is there "no such thing as a generation gap" among Tibetans, even the transplanted Tibetans now living in Nepal.

Some of the artifacts of these vanishing peoples are on the walls of Mr. Sorenson's office. There is a brilliant wool "painting" from the Huichol tribe of Mexico; a fighting shield from New Guinea; a fertility totem also from New Guinea; a woven bag from the Fore people. But they are, or soon will be, relics of a past that cannot be recreated. "Every time a road goes in," Mr. Sorenson said, "a culture disappears."

PEOPLE: *Author Loses Rebozo Manuscript*

Author Thomas Kiernan lost 382 pages of his manuscript for a biography of Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, 13 letters and bank documents concerning Rebozo's connection with former President Richard Nixon when his New York apartment was robbed earlier this month. Also stolen: 16 casettes of interviews Kiernan had conducted in connection with the book. Thieves ignored paintings, a stereo, a TV set and expensive jewelry in Mrs. Kiernan's jewel box. Kiernan said that the burglary took place the day after he told his typist by telephone that he had the first draft of his Rebozo manuscript ready for typing. "The thieves must have known I'd be gone most of Election Day (when the theft took place) and that my wife would be gone too," the author said. "I suspect they had my telephone tapped, I just can't think of any other way." Editors for Farrar, Straus, Kiernan's publishers, told Thomas O'Toole of The Washington Post that they expected Kiernan's manuscript about Dec. 1. Kiernan expects to spend six months making up the loss.

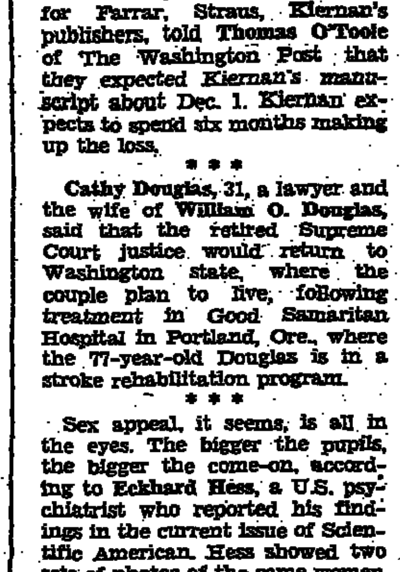

Anne Uzielli ... learning.

* * *

Cathy Douglas, 31, a lawyer and the wife of William O. Douglas, said that the retired Supreme Court justice would return to Washington state, where the couple plan to live, following treatment in Good Samaritan Hospital in Portland, Ore., where the 77-year-old Douglas is in a stroke rehabilitation program.

* * *

Sex appeal, it seems, is all in the eyes. The bigger the pupils, the bigger the come-on, according to Eckhard Hess, a U.S. psychiatrist who reported his findings in the current issue of Scientific American. Hess showed two sets of photos of the same women to a group of men. One set showed the women as they really were, but the other pictures had been retouched to make the pupils larger. None of the men noticed the difference in the pupils but they rated the wide-eyed women as "soft," "more feminine" or "pretty." The others were "hard," "selfish," or "cold." He did a similar study of women and found that they, too, preferred the big-eyed look.


Gov. Carey ... teaching.

* * *

An ordinance requiring horses to wear diapers in the streets of Charleston, S.C., has drawn the wrath of horse-and-buggy operators who take tourists on rides through the old parts of town. "They can put me in jail. They can put my horses in jail. But I am not putting diapers on my horses," said Daniel Hydrick. "If we put those things on (the horses)," Harry Wagner declared, "we'll be the laughing stock of the world." The ordinance goes into effect Dec. 9.

* * *

Early this year President Ford authorized the Drug Enforcement Administration to investigate a rumor, later revealed as false, that his son Jack had bought cocaine in 1974 in Salt Lake City. The inquiry had been disclosed by columnist Jack Anderson on a Monday TV program. Both Anderson and a White House spokesman said that the inquiry was closed after young Ford was found to have been elsewhere at the time of the rumored purchase.

* * *

Anne Ford Uzielli, 32, an heiress to the Ford Motor millions, has been seeing a lot of New York Gov. Hugh Carey. Said Carey: "She's an interesting person. She's taking some courses in government—she's interested in government and I'm teaching her." Mrs. Uzielli has two children from her 10-year-marriage to stockbroker Giancarlo Uzielli from whom she is divorced. Carey's wife died in March, 1974.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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